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PRESIDENTIAL.

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE RATIFICATION.

Speeches of John M. Brower, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Capt. Marryatt, and A. R. Wood, Esq.

Denunciation of Douglas and the New-York Delegation.

DOUGLAS MEETING OUTSIDE.

A Fight—Two of the Speakers Lose their Watches.

Responsive to a call for a ratification meeting of the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, the Administration nominees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, a very large meeting was held in and about Cooper Institute last evening. The Custom-house and Post-office employes were out in full force, and Capt. RYNDERS and staff figured among the directors of the meeting. A number of inscriptions appeared. The following was on the front of the platform:

"NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC VOLUNTEERS."

Over the rostrum:

"The Constitution and equality of States—these are the symbols of everlasting union. Let these be the rallying cries of the people."—BRECKINRIDGE.

On one side of this was a portrait of BRECKINRIDGE with the inscription:

"For President, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE."

On the other side was a portrait of Gen. LANE, with the inscription:

"For Vice-President, Gen. JOSEPH LANE."

At one end was the inscription:

"BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, the standard-bearers of the Union and the Constitution, stand firm."

And at the other end the following:

"Bring up the infantry as quick as possible, while I look in upon the enemy with the dragoons."—*Gen. Lane at the charge of Atlixco.*"

The rear of the stage was decorated with a number of time-worn flags, and a banner bearing the inscription:

"Take care of the Constitution, and the Union will take care of itself."

About ten minutes past eight the band entered, and soon after Mr. JOHN T. HENRY called the meeting to order by nominating JOHN M. BROWER for Chairman. The meeting acquiesced with but few dissenting voices.

Mr. BROWER addressed the meeting. He deplored the divisions of the Party, but complimented the fidelity of those present who had not bowed the knee to Baal. He claimed that BRECKINRIDGE and LANE were the regular nominees, and that the New-York delegation to the Convention had been bought by DOUGLAS. He denounced the Douglas nomination as irregular. He thought it would be better to dissolve the Party rather than elect DOUGLAS. He was interrupted by cheers and hisses.

Ex-Judge GREENE moved the adoption of a list of Vice-Presidents. The names of CHARLES O'CONOR, JAMES T. BRADY and AUGUSTUS SCHELL were received with cheers, the last named with a few hisses. Much merriment was created among the audience by the great difficulty that Mr. GREENE experienced in reading the names. The reading was suspended, and the list adopted *nem. con.* A list of Secretaries was proposed by Mr. SOLOMON, and adopted.

Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL undertook to read the resolutions, but, owing to the noise in the audience, was obliged to desist.

The resolutions indorse the Maryland Institute Baltimore Platform, denounce the Republican Party, repudiate Squatter Sovereignty, and defend the right of protecting all property in the Territories. They declare that the real aim of the Republicans is to insure negro equality, and reject that policy as destructive of white freedom. They declare that the exigency of the times demands the success of the Breckinridge and Lane ticket, and recommends the Democrats of the State to organize to effect that object.

The President then introduced Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, who was received with a storm of applause. When the noise of the welcome had subsided, Mr. DICKINSON spoke as follows:

MR. DICKINSON'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: Ever-fleeting Time has brought us upon another period prescribed by the Constitution for the election of Chief Magistrate of this great Confederacy—a popular struggle known to no people under Heaven but ourselves, and exceeding in interest and importance anything known in the history of Governments amongst men, civilized or savage. [Applause.]

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Upon preceding similar occasions, generally, it has been the good fortune of that great party to which you and I belong—of that party which has swayed the destinies of the country, and shaped its policy, from the days of JEFFERSON to the present moment—to stand united in principle and purpose and movement, like a Roman cohort in the best period of the mistress of the world. With such purposes, such principles, such united energies, and such harmonious action, the Democratic Party deserved and won the highest confidence and gratitude of the toiling masses—it bore aloft on its banner the sacred word equality—it plucked hoary-headed privilege by the beard, and arraigned error and pretension before the great tribunal of the people—it was radical in the reformation of abuses—it was conservative in the preservation of all that experience had approved—the Constitution was its pillar and its cloud, and progress was its watchword. [Applause.] Under its benign policy our borders extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific—we subdued and fertilized new territories—we civilized, educated and absorbed their barbarous or semi-barbarous races, and nearly trebled the number of free sovereign States. Overshadowing, monopolizing, unconstitutional Federal banks and protective tariffs, those devices of craft and fraud, that they might subsist upon the fruits of others' labor, have, after years of conflict with the Democracy, finally been driven from the field and exterminated, and the only great work left them in the present crisis, is to vindicate the supremacy of the Constitution and the equality of the States. Its present Administration, by a wise and foreseeing foreign and domestic policy, was quietly advancing the great interest of the country in spite of the efforts of foes without and foes within, and Democracy was in the zenith of its triumphs. [Applause.] If to-day that great conservative party of the people and the Constitution—the country's safety and the patriot's hope—is crippled and divided; if its power is weakened, its forces scattered, its energies weighed down, and there are forebodings that its proud banner may fall trailing in the dust, let it be remembered that it is not the fault of the party or its principles, or of its masses, that it is thus degraded, but that it is because, in an evil moment, its management fell into the hands of the selfish, corrupt and venal, who have betrayed the trusts half gained by stealth half confided to them, and because in attempting to use its power to advance personal ends only, they have destroyed its organization, divided it into sections and brought them into conflict with each other, instead of concentrating all its forces upon the enemies of the Constitution.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

This organization, with many elements of personal cleverness, bodes evil to the best interests of true freedom and humanity; it is founded in sectional disturbance; its aliment is prejudice and passion; its efforts calculated to array State against State, section against section, man against man, brother against brother; to destroy all kindly relations and light up the fires of sectional discord and strife, to end in battles of blood. Though its managers threw overboard its great founder and leader, Gov. SEWARD—[cheers and hisses]—because he had too plainly declared its principles, hoping thereby to conceal its dangerous tendencies, its true theories are belched by the Sumners and the Cheevers, and are reduced to practice by its John Browns. It disturbs and embodies the social relations; it severs the holy ties of religious brotherhood; it breaks the bonds of a common political faith; it blots out the great memories of the Revolution; it destroys commercial interests and the interchanges of trade; it degrades us as a nation before the envious monarchies of earth, and deprives us of our inherent power to vindicate our rights. It sows broadcast the terrible seeds of domestic strife and passion, that the people may reap in due season a harvest of ashes and desolation. [Applause.]

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION—PUBLIC EXPECTATION.

There was never a moment in the history of the Democratic Party, or a time when the masses of the people looked to the sitting of a National Convention with more confiding expectation than when it was about to assemble at Charleston in April last. There was never a time when such confidence was more wickedly, wantonly and shamefully betrayed—when reasonable expectations were so madly blasted—as in the results produced by its action. Its proceedings find no parallel in disgrace and degradation since the empire of the world was sold at auction for money. [Applause.] The Democratic Party, for its steady devotion to the principles of the Constitution the catholicity of its creeds—for its grand radical analysis and its just and lofty conservatism—had won the confidence of the masses, and wrung unwilling admiration from its hereditary opponents, and all good men looked to it in this, the evil day of our country, for deliverance and safety. Its Convention assembled at Charleston, and organized for business. A holy man, arrayed in the robes of his sacred office, with raised hands and fervent supplication, invokes the favor of the Beneficent Being who has vouchsafed to us, as a people, so many blessings. The whisper of beauty is hushed in the galleries—the aged bow their gray hairs in sympathetic and deep devotion—levity is humbled in silence, and even lurking fraud is abashed and cowers for a hiding-place. [Sensation.] But the prayer is over, and a band of conspirators take possession of the assemblage, and, instead of a National Convention, a great huckstering bazaar is erected—a political trade-sales is opened—management inaugurates her slimy and repulsive court, and the office of Chief-Magistrate of this mighty Republic is put up like the board of a public pauper at the lowest bidder. Its proceedings bear evidence of deliberate and long-cherished design, of a combination and conspiracy to tie up minorities against them, and leave those free who were for them, and thus attain by fraud or force a particular result, regardless of popular sentiment or of consequences which might follow. [Cheers.]

The ruling faction had snuffed up the scent of four hundred millions of spoil, and for them the administration of DOUGLAS was expected to rain milk and honey, snow-powdered sugar, and hail Moffat's vegetable life pills. [Great laughter.]

Under nearly two weeks of this application of the forcing process, the Convention proved unequal to the emergency, and paused for breath; a portion of the delegations withdrew, and the residue adjourned to Baltimore for a period of some six weeks, for ventilation. The public had reason to hope that, separated from the influences that surrounded them, and no longer breathing the contagions they engendered, but inhaling a healthy moral atmosphere, they might return and discharge the duty which they had undertaken. But abstinence only edged their appetites, and their last state was worse than the first. The same drilled, packed, machine majority, met again,—composed of delegates from a portion of States, and assumed to sit in judgment upon the rights of regular delegates from another portion,—to punish them for some non-conformity to the majority standard or other delinquency,—in short, to deny to sovereign Democratic States the right to return to their seats at Baltimore, because they did not occupy them for the whole period of the protracted sitting at Charleston,—a question belonging entirely to the constituency of these delegations alone, and with which the National Convention had no business whatsoever! And not only were these delegations expelled under such pretensions, but bogus delegations, made up to suit the convenience and necessity of the occasion, were put in their places. [Applause.]

A decision so abhorrent to every principle of common fairness—so replete with outrage and usurpation divided, dismembered and broke up the Convention, as it should have done, and as every sensible mind saw it would do, and I commend with my whole heart the spirit, and approve the conduct of the President, Gen. CUSHING, who refused longer to preside over the tyrannous cabal and of the delegations who under the same President, reorganized and placed in nomination Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

The remaining fraction, made up chiefly of delegates from Republican States, whose delegations were the authors of the great wrong, deprived of their head and without a Democratic body, proceeded to nominate Mr. DOUGLAS and FITZPATRICK, as we were informed, amidst tremendous enthusiasm,—Vermont and other New-England States and the whole North-west, were pledged to Mr. DOUGLAS (subject of course to a *slight incumbrance*, held by one ABRAHAM LINCOLN) with deafening applause. [Laughter.] Some flatboatmen, descending the Mississippi, in rather a jolly mood, passed a house on the shore where they were fiddling and dancing on the piazza. The boat fell into an eddy, and once in each half hour passed the house again, and the boatmen swore they were fiddling and dancing in every house for a hundred miles on the shore of the river; while they had been revolving in an eddy and had seen *but one*. The Douglas strength is estimated in the same way.

CAUSES OF DISRUPTION—THE AUTHORS OF IT.

Waiving all questions of the merits or demerits of Mr. DOUGLAS, as a candidate, his pretensions were pressed upon the Convention—sometimes under the pretence of a platform upon which he could stand with convenience—sometimes in the admission and rejection of delegates by the process of machinery and management, and at other times, in the direct presentation of his name beyond all precedence or bounds of courtesy or reason—in a manner, and in a spirit, and with a *feeling* which spoke defiance to nearly one half of the States of the confederacy, when it was well known they would not acquiesce in his nomination—that they would not support him if nominated—and that he could not be elected without their votes—pressed, too, in a tone and temper, and with a dogged and obstinate persistence which was well calculated, if it was not intended, to break up the Convention or force it into obedience to the behests of a combination.

The authors of this outrage, whom we should hold accountable, and who are justly and directly chargeable with it, were the ruling majority of the New-York delegation. They held the balance of power, and madly, and selfishly, and corruptly used it for the disruption of the Democratic Party in endeavoring to force it up to a fixed point to subserve their infamous schemes. They were there charged with high responsibilities by a patriotic and confiding constituency—in a crisis of unusual interest in the history of the party and the country—they, in an evil moment, held in their leprous hands the destinies of a noble party and of this great country—they professed to be governed by honorable considerations and to desire the unity, and harmony, and success of the Democracy. They proclaimed, personally and through their accredited organs, that in their view, the Southern States were entitled to name a candidate, and declared that it would be their first policy to second such suggestions were made in that quarter and support such candiate as should be named by, or be most acceptable to, the South, and with such professions and false pretences on their lips, they went to Charleston. But from the moment they entered the Convention at Charleston, until it was finally broken up by their base conduct and worse faith at Baltimore—conduct which secured them the designation of political gamblers upon the floor of the Convention, their very act was to oppose the wishes and resist each, any and every candidate who would be acceptable to the Southern States, and every effort, in season and out of season—by night and by day was to force upon the Southern States a candidate whose creed they repudiated and condemned—a candidate they had declared in the most solemn form, and with repeated asseverations, they could not and would not support—a candidate who was at open war with the Democratic Administration—who had but a single supporter in the Democratic Senate, and whose especial adherents had just aided the Republicans in the election of a Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, two of the most influential and commanding positions in the Government. [Applause.]

Those who ruled, and dictated to, and wielded the vote of the New-York delegation, through the fraudulent process of a unit vote—a rule forced upon a large minority of this delegation to stifle their sentiments, while small minorities were released from it, in others, to suit the purposes of the conspirators, will hereafter be known by the name plainly branded upon their guilty foreheads at Charleston—"Political Gamblers!"—who hang festering upon the lobbies of State and Federal Legislation to purchase charted privilege and immunity by corrupt appliances—who thrive in its fœtid atmosphere, and swell to obese proportions like vultures upon offal; office seekers who crawl and cringe around the footsteps of power, and by false pretences procure themselves, or vile tools, places of official trust and emolument, that they may pack and control caucusses and conventions at the expense of the people they defraud and betray, while honest men are engaged in their industrial avocations to earn their bread.

Oh, how has the once noble spirit of the Democracy fled from such contaminating approaches? Rome, whose proud banner once waved triumphant over a conquered world, degenerated in the pursuit of sensual delights to a band of fiddlers and dancers, and the Democratic Party of New-York, founded in the spirit of JEFFERSON, and emulating, for many years, the noble efforts of a JACKSON and a TOMPKINS, has, in the hands of "political gamblers," been degraded by practices which would dishonor the resorts of a Peter Funk in cast-off clothing; cheating the sentiment of the people of the State and Nation; cheating a great and confiding party, whose principles they put on as a disguise, for the purposes of enabling them to cheat; cheating the Convention which admitted them to seats; cheating delegations who trusted them; cheating everybody and everything with which they came in contact, except Mr. DOUGLAS, their nominee, and then lamenting through their accredited organ, from day to day, that the Convention had not remained together so that they might finally have cheated him. [Great laughter.] They have overthrown the Democratic masses, but "woe to the riders that trampled them down." Political gamblers! you have breathed your contagion throughout the Democratic citadel, and profaned and polluted its very walls. You have defiled its holy places by your corrupting influence; unclean beasts fold in the area of its temples, and filthy reptiles have inhabited the sanctuary of its gods. Its towering eagle of liberty has fled, for a brief season, and foul ravens croak for prey and whet their bloody beaks and dirty talons upon its sacred altars. Political gamblers! you have perpetrated your last cheat—consummated your last fraud upon the Democratic Party, for you will never again be trusted. Henceforth you will be held and treated as political outlaws, and set at defiance. There is no fox so crafty but his hide finally goes to the hatters. [Laughter.] You will hang upon its skirts to regain power, and lie in ambush for revenge; but as an open enemy you are powerless, and are only dangerous to those who trust you. With parties, and especially cliques, who betray trusts and abuse power as with individuals, there is a day of reckoning and retribution, and yours is at hand.

> "For time at last sets all things even,
> And if we do but watch the hour,
> There never yet was human power,
> Who could evade, if unforgiven,
> The patient search and vigil long,
> Of him who treasures up a wrong." [Applause.]

NEW-YORK DIVISIONS—THE UNION AT SYRACUSE—ITS FRUITS DESTROYED, &C.

The defection of a wing of the Democratic Party in 1847, under cover of advocating "free soil" principles, defeated Gen. CASS, in 1848, and prostrated the power of the Democratic Party in the State and Nation. While its sections were yet standing, or professing to stand, on principles or doctrines in direct antagonism to each other, there were those who advocated a coalition of sections, and a division of spoils, for the purpose of securing patronage and of "beating the Whigs." Regarding it as most shamefully demoralizing, I resisted it with all the force I could summon, and all the arguments I could command; but the necessities of office-seeking patriotism were too strong for me, and under the ministrations of some who had received a taste of official favor, and were willing to barter principles for place, and the acquiescence of good natured weakness, the foul scheme was consummated; *individuals* obtained place, and the moral foundations of the party were shaken. [Applause.] From that day to the present, elements, therefore, unknown and unheard of in the history of the party became rife, wielded by "political gamblers." Since then caucuses have been run by contract, conventions have been packed, and the management of the party machinery has been assigned to its chief and assistant engineers, with as much precision and regard to minutia, as the running of railroad trains. [Laughter.] When a corps of hands were wanted to falsify domestic history at Washington, and calumniate faithful Democrats and honest men, they were in motion with all the alacrity of police detectives who start to arrest and punish, *not perpetrate fraud*. In short, they usually keep stationed there a drill sergeant and a file of men, to serve in emergencies. When an office was vacant, or a job of depleting the treasury was in the market, they snuffed up the spoil with that keen instinct given to all the birds of evil omen, and demanded it as their lawful booty. They were "political gamblers" by trade, and pursued their avocation with appropriate and shameless desperation.

Administrations which have known or ought to have known their bleared and blackened history, which knew or should have known their occupation, and should have shunned them as they would a contact with the plague, though at first regarding this clique as

> "A monster of such frightful mien,
> That to be hated needs but to be seen,"

have usually realised the humiliating illustration of the poet and

> "Being once familiar with its face,
> *First see, then pity, then embrace.*"

Hereafter, when Democrats or others abroad, fail to understand what they term the *tangled web of New-York politics*, let them understand that nine-tenths of the "tangled web" and embarrassment to the Democratic Party has arisen abroad—because this same clique of "political gamblers" who make politics a business, have been enabled to fasten their fangs upon the party organizations at home, from being recognised and clothed with power, and place, and patronage abroad, and that they have been recognised and rewarded abroad, for the alleged reason that they had power and position at home!—which power and position they gain by the very patronage placed in their hands by those having its dispensation. This enables them to drive a profitable trade in political affairs, when true Democrats are prosecuting their ordinary pursuits and looking to popular sentiment to direct political affairs. [Applause.]

This clique and its accomplices and sympathizers professed Free Soil doctrines until they were universally repudiated and condemned by the Democratic Party everywhere, and then, without the least inconvenience professed the doctrines of the Democratic Party with equal zeal, and probably about equal sincerity. Though I opposed their recognition as Democrats by the party so long ago as they refused to stand upon its platform, yet they were bargained in, and I could do so no longer when they professed and acknowledged its whole creed, and swore allegiance again to its principles. Many of the old Free Soil wing have proved to be among the most reliable and faithful members in the party. But I have looked upon all the movements of the particular clique of whom I speak with distrust, and would gladly have seen them perform quarantine before landing. But they have sapped and mined the Democratic edifice so long that they knew its weak points, and having perfected their machinery accordingly, they were enabled to influence its movements and to rule or ruin in party affairs, generally doing the *last* when they failed to accomplish the *first*. Thus they became formidable, and thus did a great and generous party yield to their impious demands from time to time, rather than see their treacherous arms turned against the Democratic encampment, while its hosts were engaged in a great political battle with its open enemies. [Applause.]

As the great conflict of [illegible] approached, it was obvious that New-York must [illegible] over the Constitution, and bear a conspicuous part in the struggle, if, indeed, her potential act did not decide it for good or for evil. In view of this, I early determined to countenance no divisions in the ranks, for any purposes under any circumstances. I knew that divisions, no matter how arising, would produce certain and inevitable defeat. I knew that this clique of politicians had abated not one jot or tittle of their rule or ruin policy. I knew it was loud in its professions of harmony, for foreign consumption, and to gull the masses, and I determined to take it at its word—to discountenance all divisions; to obtain as fair a selection of delegates to the National Convention as possible, and to make a last final *experimental effort for union for the sake of the Union!* Events at Syracuse, whether I went to promote reconciliations and prevent disruptions, gave my voice a potential influence. I exerted it to bring all elements into one organization, which should represent the Empire State, and though the effort was censured by some, and resisted by others, and criticised by mole-eyed vision, it was substantially successful. I appealed to the masses throughout the State in popular addresses, and the Democracy responded by electing the most important portion of the ticket placed in nomination. But a single delegated representation was recognized at Charleston, and if that delegation had discharged, nay, if it had not *grossly violated its duty*, the State of New-York, in this great contest, would have been the surest State in the Union for the Democratic nominees.

When the Syracuse Convention of 1859 approached, I could have remained at home, and permitted a division, which I saw was almost certain,—the division would have come, New-York would have been prostrate, and I and my friends should have been charged with producing it, and good-natured credulity abroad would have believed the asseverations of those whose vocation it is to verify such falsehood. I could have joined others, and have ministered to the just but profitless revenges of true and faithful men, for a long catalogue of wrongs, but I preferred to look forward for the benefit of all, rather than backwards to gratify the just resentments of the few. I could have seconded others in some Quixotic expedition to attain results, to minister to far-fetched individual hopes, but each of these would have left New-York powerless for good, and Old-line Democrats seemingly responsible, and I determined to give those who had power to rule or ruin, and a determination suited to the occasion, undisputed power to rule, after associating with them all the good influences I could command. They professed to desire harmony, unity and conciliation. I proposed to take them at their word, without saying how much, or how little faith I had in their professions. I saw they would have the power. I determined they should have, so far as I could control it, the responsibility also. I knew that if they fairly and faithfully represented the State, they would merit and receive the commendation of all good Democrats, and that the Party would be compensated in the results which would follow. I knew if by treacherous schemes and gambling resorts they betrayed their trust, and repeated the cheats abroad which they practised at home, they would expose to the world their own perfidious natures, and destroy themselves forever, and defeat their further power for mischief at home and abroad, and that the Democratic Party of New-York could afford unbounded compensation for a consummation so devoutly to be wished. [Applause.] In short, I say, they would have the power. I meant they should have the responsibility with it, and they had both. The power they might have exercised so as to have given life, and health, and joy, and unquestioned success to the Democratic Party of the State and nation. But they chose to exercise it in an opposite direction, and now let them prepare for the responsibility which they cannot escape. They have, that they might advance the selfish purposes of a corrupt clique, with malice aforethought, wickedly and wantonly committed the crime—let them stand up in the world's pillory and suffer the penalty due to falsehood, treachery, ingratitude and baseness. When I threw my whole soul into an effort to unite the Democratic Party of this State, I determined if it was finally unsuccessful, because of the bad conduct of this trading combination, that I would never again make an effort to unite the party with such material in it. That effort at union would have been crowned with complete success but for them, for the ranks of the party had closed up, and the masses hailed a deliverance from internal division and strife, as a proud day in their country's history. But they have torn open again its wounds to subserve their own selfish schemes, and now let division be the order of the day until these faithless "political gamblers" are driven without the pale of the Democratic Party forever. So totally abhorred as they are, that we shall sooner attain success without than with them, and we have proved now, to the satisfaction of all, how vain the attempt for a party to repose upon such rotten foundations, and hereafter their power will not be courted, nor their necessities rewarded by Democratic Administrations. No, I shall hereafter make no efforts for union where they are to be recognized, but war upon any faction under their treacherous rule, and nothing but faction will follow their lead.

> "Twice have I sought Clan-Alpine's glen
> In peace, but when I come again,
> I come with banner, brand and bow,
> As leader seeks his mortal foe."

[Applause.]

NON-INTERVENTION—SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

Much has been said upon the subjects of *non-intervention* and *Squatter Sovereignty*, as it is termed, and there has been much more said upon them than has been understood by those who have said it. And it would be well for the political magpies, who chatter so flippantly upon the subject, to learn their lesson before they prate it. [Laughter.] The two principles which really have no relation to each other, and are entirely different, have been strangely and unpardonably confounded, but I will state the true definitions of each separately. Non-intervention means that there should be no intervention to extend or prohibit Slavery in the Territories, but that the people of the States and the Territories should be left, while a Territory, to enjoy just such rights as to carrying their slaves with them when removing into the Territories or exclusion therefrom, as it should be held by the Courts belonging to them. Squatter Sovereignty claims the *sovereign right* of the people of a Territory, to exclude the introduction of Slavery from the Territory, by hostile territorial legislation, regardless of the construction given by the Constitution by the decisions of the Supreme Court. Before the Dred Scott decision this was an open question, since that decision it is so no longer. The difference is plainly this—non-intervention by Congress and qualified Popular Sovereignty proposed such Territorial legislation as should be in deference to, subject to, and in harmony with the decisions of the Supreme Court upon the great question. Squatter Sovereignty defies the authority of the Courts, and asserts the power of the Territorial Legislature to exclude Slavery from the territory by law, absolutely regardless of the construction given to the Constitution by the Court.

MR. DICKINSON'S RESOLUTIONS OF 1847, IN THE SENATE, AND MR. CALHOUN'S VIEWS.

It has been often said, with truth, that I was the first to introduce the principle of non-intervention and qualified popular sovereignty into Congress, for the government of the territories. When the doctrine has been regarded with disfavor it has been assigned to me—but when it has been greeted with popular applause it has had numerous claimants. It has sometimes been said, but erroneously, that I was an advocate, if not the author, of the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. I was, and am, an advocate of non-intervention with qualified popular sovereignty. That is, with the right of the people to legislate in harmony with the Constitution for their domestic government. I never was an advocate for, or a believer in, the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and hold it to be an out and out absurdity, for it makes the laws of a Territorial Legislature to override the Constitution of the United States.

The resolutions which I introduced in 1847, proposing non-intervention in the Territories and suggesting the principle of popular sovereignty, in a qualified form, proposed, as shown by the speech which followed their introduction, that the territorial legislation should keep in view such construction as should be given to the Constitution by the Supreme Court, and legislate in harmony with and in declaratory obedience to it. They were never brought to a vote because practical measures, involving the precise question, came under consideration soon after their introduction, and for no other reason.

In 1848, Mr. CALHOUN, myself, and others, were upon the committee charged with a bill, known as the Clayton Compromise. I proposed, and Mr. CALHOUN assented, that the bill should be framed upon the principle of non-intervention, and it was so framed, and so passed the Senate, but was, near the close of the session, laid on the table in the House of Representatives. The only difference between Mr. CALHOUN and myself upon the subject, then or at any other time, was this: he proposed that the bill should recognise, in declaratory form, the right of the citizens of all the States to go to the common Territories, with their property, slave property included, and there be protected. Without affirming or denying his position, I proposed, as it was an unsettled question, and strictly belonged to the judiciary, to leave it to be decided by the Courts, to which he readily assented, remarking that the South had such entire confidence in the position, that they were willing to stand upon non-intervention, and await a judicial construction of the Constitution, and of their rights in the Territories. The position of Mr. CALHOUN has since been fully vindicated and sustained by the Dred Scott decision.

COMPROMISE MEASURES OF 1850.

The compromise measures of 1850 were based upon the same non intervention idea, and while they were under discussion in the Senate of the United States, I had the honor to state my position there in a speech upon the floor, as follows:

"Now, Sir, I wish to say, once for all, that it is not my intention, either directly or indirectly, to favor, by voice or vote, the extension of Slavery, or the restriction of Slavery in the Territories, by Congress, or any interference with the subject whatever. Nor am I influenced in this conclusion by the local laws of the Territory in question, either natural or artificial—the laws of nature or the laws of man; and, for all the purposes of the present action, I will not inquire what they are in either respect. I will stand upon the true principles of non-intervention, in the broadest possible sense, for non-intervention's sake, to uphold the fundamental principles of freedom, and for no other reason, [illegible] people of the Territories and of the [illegible] and privileges as are theirs under [illegible] laws of the United States, without [illegible]tion, fromsuch rights by the action of Congress."

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA BILL.

The Kansas and Nebraska bill, except in its disturbance of the Missouri line, contained no new principle whatever, but copied the same non-intervention principle which had been recognized by Congress, and awaited the judicial construction of the Constitution.

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

After the passage of all these measures, came the Dred Scott decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, pronounced after unusual labor and deliberation, construing the Constitution and the rights of citizens of States in the Territories, as Mr. CALHOUN and other Southern statesmen had contended, and thus settling the question forever, for all those who propose to abide by the Constitution and laws. The substance of the decision was this:

"The Territory thus acquired, is acquired by the people of the United States for their common and equal benefit, through the regent and trustee—the Federal Government. Congress can exercise no power over the rights of persons or property of a citizen in the Territory, which is prohibited by the Constitution. The Government and the citizens, whenever the Territory is opened to settlement; both enter it with their respective rights defined and limited by the Constitution. Congress has no right to prohibit the citizens of any particular State or States from taking up their home there, while it permits citizens of other States to do so. Nor has it a right to give privileges to one class of citizens, which it refuses to another. The Territory is acquired for their equal and common benefit, and if open to any it must be open to all, upon equal and the same terms.

Every citizen has a right to take with him into the Territory any article of property which the Constitution of the United States recognizes as property. The Constitution of the United States recognizes slaves as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect it, and Congress cannot exercise any more authority over property of that description than it may constitutionally exercise over property of any other kind. The act of Congress, therefore, prohibiting a citizen of the United States from taking with him slaves when he removes to the Territory in question to reside, is an exercise of authority over private property, which is not warranted by the Constitution, and the removal of the plaintiff by his owner, to that Territory, gave him no title to freedom."

Now, if all had acquiesced in this decision, like good citizens—had yielded willing and cheerful assent and obedience to it as an authentic construction of the fundamental law, by the highest tribunal, the question of Slavery in the Territories would have been at rest, and the Democratic Party would have been on its way rejoicing. But every kind of means was resorted to to evade it. Rampant Abolitionism, more manly than its accomplices in mischief, openly denounced it and defied it, as it is wont to do all legal obstacles to the consummation of its own distempered idea—demagoguism inflated itself—fanaticism foamed, and trimming cowardice shrunk around it, and insisted that the question was not decided—and all these combined together, sought to deny to the citizens of the Slave States the benefits of the decision, either in theory or practice.

I repeat, the South were satisfied with non-intervention, awaiting in good faith the decision of the Courts before this adjudication; since the decision, they would have been satisfied with non-intervention, and the acknowledgment, and practical execution of it according to its fair and equitable spirit. [Applause.]

THE OBJECTION OF THE SOUTH TO MR. DOUGLAS.

The South did not object to Mr. DOUGLAS because of his principles of non-intervention,—nor because of his doctrines of qualified Popular Sovereignty in the Territories, as is so often and so pompously alleged; but their opposition to him arises, to say nothing of his unfortunate controversy with the Administration, from his advocacy of what they regard as a most rank and mischievous error, the Squatter Sovereignty heresy; contending, as he does, as we have already seen, that notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, holding that all citizens with their property are to be admitted there on equal terms, Slave property included, a Territorial Legislature may, by its enacted law, exclude Slave property from the Territory; thus virtually investing a Territorial Legislature with power to annul this provision of the Constitution, as construed by the highest tribunal known to the law.

These are the articles of creed proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS, to which the South objects. In the celebrated campaign debate with Mr. LINCOLN, previous to the Dred Scott decision, in answer to certain questions proposed by Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. DOUGLAS answered as follows:

"The next question propounded to me by Mr. LINCOLN is, can the people of a Territory, in any lawful way, against the wishes of the United States, exclude Slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution? I answer emphatically, as Mr. LINCOLN has heard me answer a hundred times from every stump in Illinois, that, in my opinion, the people of a Territory can, by lawful means, exclude Slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution. Mr. LINCOLN knew that I had answered that question over and over again. He heard me argue the Nebraska bill on that principle all over the State in 1854, in 1855, and in 1856, and he has no excuse for pretending to be in doubt as to my position on that question."

After the Dred Scott decision had been pronounced and published, Mr. DOUGLAS states his position thus:

"*It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question, whether Slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the Constitution, the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it as they please, for the reason that Slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere unless it is supported by local police regulations. Those police regulations can only be established by the local Legislature; and if the people are opposed to Slavery, they will elect representatives to that body who will, by unfriendly legislation, effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst. If, on the contrary, they are for it, their legislation will favor its extension. Hence, no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make a Slave Territory or a Free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska Bill.* I hope Mr. LINCOLN deems my answer satisfactory on that point."

If it be true, that the Territorial Legislature can, by an act, exclude the citizen of a Southern State, with his slave property, from all enjoyments of, and participation in the common territorial property of all the States, as is asserted by Mr. DOUGLAS, the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the rights of person and property there, are the playthings of a Territorial Legislature, to be put up and down—to be given or taken away at pleasure.

For these doctrines the Southern States refused to accept Mr. DOUGLAS as a candidate, and who, had he been with and of them, would have done otherwise. But whether the Southern States were reasonable or capricious in their refusal to accept and support Mr. DOUGLAS, they had taken their stand deliberately, after mature consideration,—their avowal was before the country and was well understood; and, unless he had some preemptive right to the nomination, which is not conceded, they had a right to set him aside as a mere matter of choice, without any reason whatever. These States held one hundred and twenty electoral votes, sure for the Democracy with an acceptable candidate, while every other State except those on the Pacific, were counted against us or doubtful, and yet, managers of the minority and doubtful States, by artifice and combinations sought through the strangely protracted sessions of the Conventions held at Charleston and Baltimore, to force this one candidate upon the Southern States, and in this persistent and insane effort, first dismembered and then adjourned the Convention at Charleston and finally divided and broke it up at Baltimore. It was of all others an occasion when all mere individual preferences should have been forgotten and surrendered for the public good; here, it was DOUGLAS or nothing, and hence the result. The Convention broken up,—the party divided,—and all for a candidate who cannot get a single electoral vote.

The Democratic Party, under such rule, is like the serpent in the fable, which gave up the lead for a time to the tail instead of the head, to prevent its clamor, and in attempting to go tail foremost, it stuck fast, and thus remained—the tail refusing to give up the right to go ahead. And thus will the Democratic Party remain until it sheds its tapering extremity which insists on being honored with command. [Applause.]

CHARGE OF A SLAVE CODE—THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

For the purpose of turning attention from the weakness and absurdity of their own position, for the mad and selfish prostration of the Democratic Party—to alarm the fears of the timid—shake the knees of the weak, and minister to the morbid cravings of a lingering and dormant Abolitionism, they proclaim that the National Democracy who have placed in nomination BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, are the advocates of a Slave code for the Territories. This ideal bantling was begotten by design upon ignorance, and is supported by empty noise and brazen clamor. The platform asked for, and insisted upon, by Southern States, was just what the Constitution entitles them to, as construed by the Supreme Court, and nothing more. Here it is in all its length and breadth, as adopted in the Convention of Democratic States, which nominated BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. It is the same non-intervention which every true Democrat has advocated, and giving effect to the decision of the Court, and nothing more. Let every Democrat read it with unclouded vision and not through the smoked glass of incipient Abolitionism; let him analise it carefully and then tell us in what section, or sentence, or syllable this terrific *slave code* reposes; and when read, and weighed, and understood, let all who cannot subscribe to the great principles of personal and State equality there enunciated, as established and guaranteed by the Constitution, and authorized and vindicated by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, remember that he has taken the first lesson in Abolition Republicanism, and is already on his way to that organization in his sympathy with a sectional, bigoted creed and narrow political belief.

But here is the platform of Democratic principles, which will speak for itself:

PLATFORM OF THE REGULAR NATIONAL DEMOCRACY—ADOPTED IN CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE, JUNE, 1860.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic Party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

First—That the Government of a Territory, organized by an act of Congress, is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or injured by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Second—That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Third—That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and, being consummated by their admission into the Union, they stand on an equality with the people of other States, and a State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of Slavery.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in effect.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognizes as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens.

Whereas, One of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic Party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of their constitutional authority by Congress, for the construction of a Pacific Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

Let us hereafter hear no more from any one professing the Democratic creed, and pretending devotion and obedience to the Constitution and laws, in denunciation of the Southern Democratic States, or asserting that they have either proposed or demanded a slavecode, or that the Convention of Democratic States which nominated BRECKINRIDGE and LANE have adopted one, but let all such foolish fabrications be left to the rantings of SUMNER, and CHEEVER, and GIDDINGS and their sombre associates.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

The public and private history of our nominees constitutes their eulogy. Both are now and for years have been in high places in the Government. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is an able, intrepid and popular statesman, and Gen. LANE has written his name upon his country's history with his sword. They are true friends of the Constitution, and free from the expediency clap-traps of the day. They were placed in nomination by the operations of public sentiment, and not forced upon the public by the process of political machinery. They will carry seventeen States by acclamation, with a fair chance for others in addition. [Cheers.]

REGULARITY OF NOMINATIONS.

When all other expedients fail, we are reminded that the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON is entitled to support over the other for its *regularity*, and I have observed that certain gentlemen who were *regular members* of the speckled Buffalo Convention of 1848, are most emphatic in swearing allegiance to *regularity*. The Convention which made this nomination had no sign, no show, nor shadow of regularity. The delegated Convention at Charleston had nor power to adjourn to Baltimore—a distance of hundreds of miles, in another State, and nearly two months afterwards. No such thing was ever contemplated,—no such power or discretion was delegated even by the most far-fetched implications. A good nomination at Baltimore would have been entitled to respect and support, but not on the score of *regularity*, for it had not even the semblance of it. The regular Delegations for a large number of States were rejected, and bogus contestants, some of them without pretence of regularity or delegated authority, were admitted in their places; while regular Delegations from numerous other States, because of this outrage, withdrew, and this pretended regular Convention was a mere fraction of one, partly but not wholly filled up with unauthorized persons from the outside. It acted in violation of the uniform rule of Democratic National Conventions, which it had itself adopted, requiring two-thirds to nominate, and then disregarded it in making the nominations, for at no time, bogus Delegates included, did the vote reach near a two-thirds vote. Its nominee for Vice-President was Mr. FITZPATRICK, who declined to accept such a nomination, and the regularity of Mr. JOHNSON, who now runs as Vice-President with Mr. DOUGLAS, consists in the request of some half-dozen individuals, after the adjournment, that he should run, and in which request it seems he cordially united. The *regular* President of the Convention, Gen. CUSHING, left his chair and went away, and presided over the Convention which nominated BRECKINRIDGE and LANE; so that the *regularity* of the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON may be summed up in this: that Mr. JOHNSON was not, and has not yet been, nominated by any Convention; that Mr. DOUGLAS was nominated by Delegates of an irregular, fractional, broken-up Convention,—without a head,—without a Democratic body, but a mere skeleton, half Soft, half Republican State Delegations, and a *bogus tail!* [Laughter.]

No one pretends that the nominations of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE have the authority of a regular National Convention, according to the usages of the party. But they have more claim to regularity than the other. This Convention had a head in the President of the whole Convention. It had a Democratic body in the regular Delegations from all the sure Democratic States—a majority of the States of the Union—it had no bogus extremity, and it had a platform of manly principles—of liberty, equality and fraternity—upon which every true Democrat of the the whole Union can stand together. [Laughter.]

The question recurs, what shall we do? Do? Why, stand resolutely by principle, and let the storm rage on—there is sunshine beyond the clouds—shun all entangling alliances of every name and kind. The readiest, surest, speediest, most honorable way to success, is to repudiate all fusions, all factions, all patch-work, all devices, all expedients, all efforts to be upon both sides, and stand by our candidates and our creed. We shall then commence to deserve success, and if we persevere in this stern path of constitutional rectitude, we shall preserve our self-respect, command the respect of all others, and our efforts will be crowned with triumph for our party and our principles, the good influences of which will last when party managers and tricksters and their vile schemes are forgotten or remembered only to be hated and execrated. [Cheers for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE and DANIEL S. DICKINSON.]

When the cheers that followed the conclusion of Mr. DICKINSON'S speech had subsided, there were loud calls for JAMES T. BRADY, who, the President said, was not present, on account of a severe hoarseness. There were then calls for CHARLES O'CONOR, until the President informed the meeting that Mr. O'CONOR was not in town. Subsequently Capt. MARRYATT and A. R. WOOD, Esq., made brief speeches, after which the meeting adjourned.

The following were among the letters received by the Committee:

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO THE ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have received through the kindness of ISAAC LAWRENCE, Esq., the resolutions adopted on the 12th inst., by the National Volunteers of New-York. In these you are pleased to say that the speech delivered by me on the night of the 9th inst., when serenaded by the ratification meeting of the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE in this city, "is so clear, paternal and statesmanlike a remonstrance against the spirit of disunion," that your association accept it as the expression of your own views. For this token of your kindness, as well as for the expression of your personal regards and individual esteem and respect I feel deeply grateful. I am one of the last survivors of a race of men, who, in their day, were the faithful guardians of the Constitution and the Union. This sacred duty has descended to a new generation, and I am happy to believe that they will prove themselves to be worthy of the momentous trust. In this view I hail with sincere satisfaction the establishment of the National Volunteers, and cordially wish them prosperity and usefulness.

May the kind Providence which has watched over our country from the beginning, restore such friendship and harmony among the different members of the Confederacy, and render the Constitution and the Union perpetual.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

To JOHN T. HENRY and others.

LETTER FROM CHARLES O'CONOR, ESQ.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 17, 1860.

GENTLEMEN—Cordially approving the nominations of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for President and JOSEPH LANE for Vice-President of the United States, I regret that it will not be in my power to address the ratification meeting appointed to be held to-morrow evening at the Cooper Institute.

However deeply it is to be deplored that rival platforms and rival candidates are presented to the Democratic Party, threatening to divide its strength and deliver it over as an easy prey into the hands of its opponents; yet, such being unhappily the fact, the duty of making a choice cannot be avoided.

The difference between these platforms, like every political question of the times, derives all its significance from the subject of negro Slavery. Its relation to the Territories and to the mode of governing them is merely incidental; it is merely the form in which this perpetually recurring subject is here developed as an element of strife. The controversy in all its practical bearings, is merely this, how is negro Slavery to be dealt with?

In its moral, political, legal and economical aspects, my views on that general subject have been so distinctly and so often expressed, that my position in reference to the rival platforms now before us could not be doubtful.

The most fertile regions of the globe cannot be so cultivated as fully to develop their natural resources for the benefit of mankind except by negro labor; negro labor cannot be there employed except through the judicious compulsion of a superior race; and, in no way can so great a measure of physical enjoyment and moral improvement be imparted to the negro as by his compulsory servitude in these very regions.

From these undeniable facts, written in the great book of nature, proven by experience and not without sanction from revelation, my reason draws the inference that negro slavery is not repugnant to justice—is not unprofitable to the white man—is not oppressive to the negro, and is not inexpedient as a matter social policy.

Let us apply these views to our own country. "Since the foundation of this Republic, negro Slavery has ever been a main pillar of our strength, an indispensable element of our growth and prosperity. It is now an integral part of our being as a nation; to expel it by fraud, or tear it out by violence, would be a national suicide."

It follows that "to vindicate its essential justice and morality, in all Courts and places, before men and nations, is the duty of every American citizen."

A moral war has been made upon this institution by infidels, and a *quasi* religious crusade has been preached against it by another class. Hitherto, at least in the North, no one has defended it, and its Southern advocates have not been heard. The natural results have ensued; judgment has passed against it by default, and the idea that it conflicts with natural justice and with divine law, has taken possession of the Northern mind.

This state of things afforded a most promising quarry for the industry of political party-makers, and they have availed themselves of it. They thus argued: "With the National Conscience on our side—with God and Nature both on our side, and against our antagonists—surely we must win." Accordingly this bright idea has been industriously worked into a political organization, and here stands before us at the North the Black Republican Party, almost, if not absolutely, invincible!

Why has that party any strength? Why does it now threaten to destroy harmony between the North and the South, leading to disunion and to disasters deep and irremediable?

It is simply because the false assumption of Abolitionists that negro Slavery is wicked and unjust, has been permitted to pass unrefuted.

How is that destructive party to be shorn of its pernicious strength? There is but one method by which this object can be effected, and that is by denying and disproving the false position on which it is founded.

We must, as a party, insist unqualifiedly that in the institution of negro Slavery there is nothing whatever which calls for unfavorable action by Government; that the right of the white master to the services of his negro slave is, in every moral sense, precisely the same as his right to any other property.

If this proposition be not true, no honest man ought to desire the permanency of our Republic; if it be true, the Black Republican doctrine is a treasonable and destructive fallacy.

I am in favor of the principles enunciated in the Senate resolutions of 1860, and in the report of the Committee on Resolutions made to our National Convention at Charleston, because they came up to this point. They meet the exigency before us; they fairly and directly meet the issue as it is understood by all honest and sensible men on either side.

I am in favor of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, because they stand upon a platform distinctly expressing these principles.

Mr. DOUGLAS declines practically to stand up to them. He blinks the main issue, and seeks to ride into power upon a dogma which impliedly concedes to Abolitionism the vital element of its political power, to wit: that negro Slavery is unjust, or, at least, has in it some element which, on moral grounds, justifies hostility.

His friends may deny this construction; but to my mind it is manifestly just. The whole practical importance of his Popular Sovereignty doctrine is in its bearing on the Slave question. No one cares a fig about it except in this single connection; in all its other bearings it is an admitted abstraction, unworthy of a moment's attention, and incapable of attracting it.

Let any man who doubts this read Mr. DOUGLAS' argument as published in *Harper's Magazine*, and his subsequent reply to Judge BLACK in defense of that article. Slavery is the staple of his whole argument. The phrases and postulates of the Anti-Slavery agitators are invoked by him at every point in the discussion, and most liberally used to sustain his views.

Thus, to all practical purposes, Mr. DOUGLAS presents himself as a semi-Abolitionist. His platform tends to keep Abolitionism alive, as a power in the State, for future mischief. The platform of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE assails the Hydra in front, and aims to slay it outright.

Whilst I am thus with you in sentiment, and to the extent of my humble powers am ready to aid in your object, I cannot lose sight of the policy which requires a thorough union of all New-Yorkers who are opposed to the election of LINCOLN. Concurring with that eminent and patriotic citizen of Pennsylvania, WM. B. REED, "I believe that there are three candidates for the Presidency preferable to the one whom every Abolitionist or Anti Slavery agitator in the land supports."

With great respect, I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CH. O'CONOR.

To Messrs. TUCKER, HENRY and others, Committee.

THE MEETINGS OUTSIDE.

In front of the Cooper Institute a meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. C. A. L. STEWART President. Speeches were made by Messrs. P. B. Bradley, J. M. Lewis, John Farrell, A. Lowrie, J. P. Smith, J. B. Overfield, J. M. Phelps and Judge Thompson. While Messrs. FARRELL and OVERFIELD were addressing the people, a successful pickpocket relieved them of their watches.

During the progress of the above meeting, Mr. R. C. DOWNING, of the City Inspector's Department, was addressing quite a large audience of Douglas men, in favor of Mr. DOUGLAS, from the top of a hogshead in Astor-place. On the conclusion of his speech, cheers were given for DOUGLAS, and groans for the Custom-house officials. The Douglas men then marched over into the Breckinridge meeting, preceded by a boy bearing a banner, on which was inscribed "Oyster Soup—Six Cents a Bowl."

As soon as they had joined the Breckinridge meeting, they commenced a disturbance, which broke it up, and the Police coming in, drove away the Breckinridge men, and left the Douglas party in possession.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Festivities—Special Mission of Sarsfield—Vigor of Government—Its Liberality to Schools—Illiberal Policy to Sons of Foreigners—San Fernando Railroad—Gen. Rosas' Protest—The United States Exploring Expedition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Monday, May 28, 1860.

We are just taking breath after the exhausting festivities of the Great National Anniversary, kept sacred in all the valley of the La Plata. On May 25 of each year the people seem wild with joy. It is not unusual that families use the profits of the whole year for the decorations of that day, and if the day is fine such displays of carriages and gay dresses as adorn our streets would excite remark even in Broadway or Chestnut-street.

Foreigners of all nations have hitherto united in adding to the gaiety of these days, and while from each Argentine house there hung the national banner, there was also displayed the banners of their respective nations from every foreign residence. But this year the laws which required the colors to be hoisted are all repealed, and no banners are allowed but such as are of the national color. The only possible reason for this must be that, as on any public day, there could be more foreign flags seen than native, it is desirable that this proof of comparative numbers should not be given.

The Convention for examining the Constitution, with reference to proposing amendments, has finished its work, and the amendments have been carried to the National Government by Dr. VELEZ SARSFIELD, a special messenger. He has gone in the State war steamer, the *Twenty-fifth of May*. He is one of the most shrewd of diplomatists, and his retinue of servants and secretaries will give importance to the mission.

The lately inaugurated Government is addressing itself to the correction of abuses and to the enrichment of the revenue with much vigor. The policy of these South American Governments seems to be to keep the people quiet, by giving them occupation and engaging them with showy improvements. Government has lately appropriated for the erection of school-houses 2,200,000 pesos (80,000 Spanish dollars.) There is one man heartily engaged in improving the character of the schools. This is Señor DON DOMINGO FAUSTINO SARMIENTO, for several years Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State, and now Secretary of State. He is editor of the *Common School Journal* of this city, and Principal of the Model School. With a Government disposed to build houses, and a man like SARMIENTO disposed to make good schools in them, we may safely predict great results for this country.

While Buenos Ayres is really in advance one century of the remainder of the Confederation, and while this advance is directly attributable to the influence of foreign commerce, she is the most illiberal of the whole Confederation in her treatment of the sons of foreigners. The Confederation allows to the son of the foreigner his choice of nationality upon reaching his majority, and according to that choice both parties are governed for the future. But here, to be born on this soil is a reason sufficient for the son of an American, or of any other foreigner, to be taken and placed in the Army. At present the National Guards are needed to defend the frontier, so that the son of the foreigner is liable to be condemned to that school of vice, the army, and to be ordered to the frontier under dangerous exposures of health. The illiberality of the measure cannot be concealed. There is this plea of necessity for it, that to excuse such, would make it impossible to raise an army, so numerous is the foreign element.

It is time the United States Government should make demands for a higher respect for her citizens abroad, and at least require that in civil wars no authority shall be able to command the sons of American citizens.

Gen. URQUIZA has highly congratulated Gen. MITRE on his election as Governor of Buenos Ayres. And he certifies to the probable duration of peace and prosperity, by largely purchasing real estate in this city. At the recent removal of the remains of the Urquiza family from the cemetery here to the vault of the family at Concepcion, Gen. URQUIZA donated to the various charches and benevolent institutions of this city 132,450 pesos; upwards of 6,000 Spanish dollars.

The work of the San Fernando Railroad is going on vigorously, and next Summer the whistle will wake the echoes of the former, but deserted, residence of the exiled tyrant at Palermo. ROSAS has protested against the road, but as the property is confiscated, the protest has not had much force.

The United States Exploring Expedition, which was initiated some eight years ago under Capt. PAGE, and which has met with many delays in its work, has about finished its explorations, and it will now return to the United States. All the principal rivers, tributary to the La Plata, have been surveyed. The Uruquay and the Salado remain yet to be examined. Lieuts. MCGARY and CHANDLER have already reached this city, and are making preparations for the voyage home. Capt. PAGE is expected in a few days, when, the work being done, all will return.

The present expedition, if its chronicler confines himself to the events of it, will not produce so large a book as did the other. But as much of that large book was taken up with the history of the country and its wars, the history of the Jesuits and a defence of their policy, it may be that other and equally pertinent information can be found for another volume of explorations which will equal the first in bulk.

Freights are scarce, many vessels leaving in ballast. Some North American goods, such as sugar, flour, brooms, rice, and stout domestic goods, have been bringing good prices.

During the month, Buenos Ayres has received 39 vessels, and has sent away 29. There came in these 39 vessels, 9,000 barrels sugar and 1,000 barrels flour, with general cargo besides. X.

PERSONAL.

The Rhode Island Medical Society, at its late session in Newport, R. I., announced two premiums of $100 each. One was awarded to Dr. Daniel D. Slade, of Boston, for a treatise on Diphtheria; the other to Dr. W. W. Morland, of Boston for one on Urania.

Rev. Dr. Cahill is lecturing in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Austin, Texas, *Gazette* regrets to learn that Senator G. L. Harman, of Hopkins County, received several "knife wounds" in an altercation lately.

Huntington, the artist, has just finished a portrait of Rev. Dr. Crocker, of Providence, R. I. It is to be placed in "Rhode Island Hall," at Brown University.

Rev. Dr. Fish, of the First Baptist Church, in Newark, N. J., has been devising "Lessons from the Gallows of Harden" for the benefit of his flock. One of these lessons was that young men should not trifle with the affections of the other sex.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 12th states that Messrs. Canon and Perée fought a duel with Coliche swords, in the City Park, on the morning of that day. Mr. Perée received a slight wound in the breast and the fight ceased. What was its origin is not stated.

Joseph T. Buckingham, of Boston, a veteran editor, has had a newly-opened street in that City named after him.

—CHURCH has recently bought himself a fine farm on the Hudson, near to Catskill, and he is now enjoying the same, with a few choice spirits.

Among the passengers of the steamboat *Thomas Powell* on Tuesday evening, were Gen. Winfield Scott, Gen. Jefferson Davis, and Mrs. Powell, now in her 75th year, the widow of the late Thomas Powell, who for years was the "oldest inhabitant" of Newburgh, and after whom the *Thomas Powell* was named. Gen. Scott was looking well, and conversed with his friends with all the vigor and animation which was so marked a feature of his character twenty years ago.

Justice How, of Auburn, has actually sent one O'Brien to the Penitentiary for stealing an umbrella worth about one dollar.

MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING.

The Manufacture of Semi-Steel at the Albany Iron Works—How to Treat it in the Arts.

Since the regular and guaranteed manufacture, and the considerable and satisfactory use of steel, as a substitute for wrought iron, is now established in this country as well as abroad—since a metal a quarter stronger than wrought iron can be furnished at the price of wrought iron, the engineering and the commercial world, in fact the whole public, can congratulate itself on a great stride in advance. Iron, the very type and substance of universal strength, is left behind by science, which now produces a stronger and more universally safe and useful product out of the same crude material. To the innumerable uses of cheap steel, and its chemical nature and general manufacture, we have already referred. A somewhat more detailed observation of the process of making a metal which is likely to come into wide-spread and most important use, will possibly be generally interesting.

The only establishment in the United States now making Semi-Steel—the metal referred to—is that of Messrs. CORNING, WINSLOW & Co., of Albany. The manufacture was commenced two years since, and was, in its earliest results, so successful as to warrant the erection of furnaces, steam hammers, rolls, &c., for its special accommodation. The English house which have embarked in the new enterprise, attribute their (often less complete) success to the fact that they have so long been engaged in cast-steel making as to possess that *indispensable* facility—skilled and experienced workmen. The Americans, however, less wedded to routine, and more self-reliant, if not more ingenious and observing, have not been obliged to take this view of the case. Some English workman were at first employed, but did not materially advance matters. The native operatives, and the Canadian Frenchmen employed in the works, entered into the spirit of the improvement at once, and can now produce a uniform quality of steel.

The pig iron—Salisbury iron is preferred, it being naturally tough, and containing no appreciable phosphorus or sulphur, which respectively make the iron brittle when cold or hot—the pig iron, as it comes from the "blast" or smelting furnace, is broken up and placed in the refining or puddling furnace, and treated substantially, but not essentially, as if it were to be made into wrought iron, or fully decarbonized. It is, however, decarbonized, but not to so great an extent, for wrought iron contains but the fraction of a per centage of carbon, while semi-steel contains about one per cent. The original cast iron often contains five per cent of carbon. The puddling process consists in placing the pig metal, broken into small pieces, on the trough-shaped fire-brick hearth of a furnace, removed from the solid fuel; the flame passes over a bridge wall and is deflected upon the iron. For wrought iron, a quantity of cinder or iron scales, or both, are added to the cinder previously placed and melted on the hearth, the whole forming a bath in which the iron is heated under a constantly increasing temperature. In case of steel the cinder that runs from that kind of a puddling furnace called a boiling furnace, where the iron is more intensely heated, in contact with an excess of cinder—the cinder running from this furnace is used in charging the steel furnace, instead of ordinary cinder. Other fluxes are used with the cinder, but their nature, and proportions are not mentioned, as this part of the process is not made public for obvious reasons. The heat applied is much more intense than that in case of iron-making. The cinder and fluxes "boil" from the escape of the gases caused by the oxidation of the carbon in the iron, and of the iron itself. The bath surrounding the iron being melted as thin as water, the decarbonization is more uniformly and rapidly effected. But the working of the iron in the furnace is a most important feature of the process. The operator stirs up the iron with a bar, breaking up the lumps as they become sufficiently heated, turning them over to expose all parts to the heat, and at last, when the mass becomes sufficiently soft and pasty, he rolls and works it into balls, in somewhat the same manner that snow balls would be rolled up and compressed. The balls are taken out of the furnace and placed under the steam-hammer. The continuance and intensity of the heat are regulated solely by the judgment of the operator. The appearance and softness of the metal, are the sole indications of its nature, and so readily does the experienced eye detect all those phenomena which, to the unpracticed vision, would be merely a white blur of flame, that the chemical quality of the products are never materially different. The process works out not only much of the carbon, but a large amount of other impurities. Such is the nature of the bath of cinder, &c., that a longer time is required to work the pig metal into steel than into iron. The same time is required to convert 336 pounds of pig into steel as would be necessary to work 448 pounds into wrought iron in a "boiling" furnace; and a higher heat is used, so that the expenses of manufacture are somewhat increased. The coal required for a ton of puddled iron is some 16 cwt.; for a ton of steel, a ton and a half of coal are used.

The puddle balls are hammered two together, into a slab, under a three-ton hammer. They are then heated and hammered twice at a welding heat. At the fourth heat they are rolled into boiler plates, tire bars or merchant bars. The slabs for tires weigh from six to twelve cwt. each; four slabs make a locomotive tire. A little borax is placed between the slabs at the second heat, to facilitate their welding.

The manner of working semi-steel into the parts of machinery—all processes which require the treating and welding of the bars or plates as furnished from the forge, is a subject requiring early and especial attention, since a careless or thoughtless operator can ruin the metal entirely. Boiler plates, axles, and all sorts of merchant bar have been sent back by consumers as worthless. This has occurred with the best English puddled and cast steels. The apparently worthless part has then been cut off by the makers, and the bar worked and welded with the greatest success. The secret lies simply in not *overheating*. Steel burns more readily than iron, but will, with proper care, weld as soundly and easily as iron. With the Albany steel, no borax is required, ordinarily, in welding, as proved by Government test. Should borax be needed for a high quality, *i. e.*, for a quality which contains nearly as much carbon as cast steel, it will leave the welded part harder than the rest. In this case it should be annealed by heating it to a low red heat, and cooling it in pine wood sawdust, which is better than ashes, the substance generally used for this purpose. Semi-steel is found, by blacksmiths and boiler-makers, who understand its nature—and this is most easily learned—to work, as they say, "like copper." Since, then, it is a quarter stronger, while its cost is not greater than that of iron, we believe it will rapidly come into general use in place of wrought-iron.

Civic Injustice.

LAKE MOHICAN HOUSE, PEEKSKILL, N.Y., Monday, July 16, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the guests at our well-appointed and admirably-kept house there is one whose worth and services have been honorably and properly recognized by our civic authorities—but only on paper. I allude to Capt. C. B. PENDLETON, of the ship *Lucy Thompson*, whose rescue of one hundred and fifty passengers, officers, ladies and soldiers from the ill-fated steamer *San Francisco*, in 1854, are not forgotten by the readers of the TIMES. Capt. PENDLETON rescued from the bark *Kitty* these passengers, who had been in a state of suffering and starvation almost too horrible for credibility, and treated them with a kindness and courtesy and gentleness which won every heart, and, on his arrival in the port of New-York, he was presented with a magnificent set of plate, and the City authorities voted him the freedom of the City, in conjunction with the commanders of the *Three Bells* and the bark *Kitty*. The two latter-named gentlemen received their certificates of the freedom of the City in massive gold boxes, but, to the present hour, Capt. PENDLETON—than whom a braver, more humane, or more modest man does not live—has never received even the official intimation of the well-merited honor conferred upon him, and learned it only through the public press.

This fact evidences shocking official negligence in some quarter, and, as one who has learned to honor and esteem Capt. P. for every qualification which tends to make a *man*, I hope you will permit the insertion of this, to call attention of the proper authorities to this gross neglect, and insure its prompt correction. Capt. P. is too modest and retiring to push his rightful claims, and it is the record of all who have been brought in contact with him that the honor was never more deservedly or worthily bestowed. Please, therefore, stir up the authorities in this matter, and as the certificate of freedom has been voted since February, 1854, and the gold box paid for, it is to be hoped that the worthy Captain may not be longer kept out of his just and well-earned tribute of official respect.

Yours, C. B.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

Speech of Senator Douglas at Boston.

Mr. DOUGLAS was serenaded at Boston on Tuesday night, and in response to an address of welcome, made the following address:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF MASSACHUSETTS: This sea of human faces warns me that it is impossible for any voice to make itself heard to the extent of this vast assemblage. I am overwhelmed with the honor that you have conferred upon me by this spontaneous gathering of countless thousands, to pay homage, not to me, undoubtedly, but to that great principle of constitutional liberty and self-government which underlies all our free institutions. [Cheers.] I am informed that I now have the honor to speak from the same balcony from which your god-like Webster [cheers], in 1850, defended his action in support of the principle of non-intervention, by Congress, with Slavery in the Territories, as affirmed in the legislation of that year. [Renewed cheering.] The knowledge of the fact that I speak from the same balcony in defence of the same principle that the immortal Massachusetts statesman vindicated the crowning act of his life, is sufficient to account for this unparalleled assemblage of the national men of Massachusetts. [Applause.] The history of Massachusetts is the history of constitutional liberty. In Massachusetts our free institutions had their birth. The battles of the Revolution were all fought in defence of the right of the people of colonies, and provinces, and territories, as well as sovereign States, to manage their own affairs and establish their own institutions. [Cheers.] It is natural, therefore, that the people of New-England, the descendants of those Revolutionary sages and patriots who established our form of Government should now stand firmly in defence of the principle upon which our entire political system rests. ["Good!" "Good!"]

The liberties of this country are now put in peril by sectional parties, appealing to sectional prejudice and sectional ambition, against the peace and harmony of the whole country. [Applause.] On the one hand you find a great Northern sectional party, appealing to the North against the South. On the other hand, you find a sectional party southward, appealing to the prejudices of the South against the North. The Republican Party demands the possession of the Federal Government, in order that its entire power may be wielded for the prohibition of Slavery where the people want it. The Southern sectional party demands the possession of the Federal Government, in order that the whole power of the Government may be wielded for the defence and maintenance of Slavery where the people don't want it. [Applause.] These two sectional parties are in direct conflict with each other, and are producing that "irrepressible conflict" which can never be reconciled until you recur to the doctrine that Congress shall not interfere with the domestic institutions of the people anywhere. [Cheers.] For the last few years, all the time of Congress has been employed in the discussion of the Slavery question, to the exclusion of important business, affecting the whole of the country. Whenever you ask your Representatives why it was that they did not revise the revenue system, in order to defray the expenses of the Government without borrowing $10,000,000 a year, they tell you they hadn't time—the whole time was occupied in the discussion of Slavery, and there was no time to raise money to pay your honest debts. [Applause.] When you ask your Representatives why it is that the Pacific Railroad has not been made, you are told that there was no time, because the Slavery question absorbed the entire session of Congress. When you ask your Representatives why it is that the mail system has not been reformed and carried on with vigor throughout the country, you are told that the bill was lost for want of time. When you ask why it is that you have no overland mail route to the Pacific and no steam line, you are told that the Slavery question occupied the whole session, and the bills were lost for want of time. [Laughter.] Thus you find that all the great measures which affect the commercial interests, the shipping interests, the manufacturing interests, the industrial interests of the country, are lost for want of time. My fellow-citizens, there never will be time ["There will if you are elected"] to perform the duties for which the Government was made, unless you banish forever the Slavery question from the halls of Congress, and remand it to the people of each State and each Territory, according to the platform of the Democratic Party. [Three cheers.] This great principle of non-interference by the Federal Government, and Popular Sovereignty in the States and Territories, is not peculiar to the Democratic Party. It was affirmed in the Compromise measures of 1850. It was affirmed in the Whig platform of 1852, as well as the Democratic. It was affirmed by all national men, in those days, and should be sustained by all national, conservative, Union-loving men in the present day. [Cheers.]

My fellow-citizens, I return to you my profound acknowledgments for the kindness which has brought you here together, and for that respectful attention with which this vast assemblage has listened to my desultory remarks. ["Go on!"] Again renewing to you my thanks, I have the honor to take leave of you, and bid you good night.

Mr. DOUGLAS retired amid great cheering

An Impracticable Whig.

LETTER FROM HON. D. D. BARNARD.

The following letter was received in reply to an invitation to speak at the recent ratification meeting held at Union-square:

ST. CATHARINES, CANADA WEST, July 14, 1860.

Messrs. M. R. Brewer and R. F. Andrews, Com., &c.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of July 9 has reached me at this place, where I am at present sojourning for the benefit of the waters.

You inform me that a "mass meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, who believe that the prosperity of our Union will be advanced by the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, will be held on Monday evening, July 16, at Union-square," in New-York; and you invite me to be present and address the meeting, which you say will be one "embracing gentlemen, most of whom have heretofore supported HENRY CLAY and MILLARD FILLMORE."

While thanking you for the honor you have done me by this invitation, it is due to myself, and to you, to say frankly that under no circumstances, and upon no possible consideration, could I attend such a meeting as is proposed, as favoring the object for which it is held. If there are any old Whigs who can find reasons for desiring the success of the sectional party calling itself "Republican," which they could not find four years ago, I am not one of them. My objections to that party are stronger every hour it exists.

But I shall confine myself in this note merely to this statement, and the proper acknowledgment of your invitation; only adding, that I hope to be able on my return home, and before the present month is out, to prepare for the public eye a communication such as I think your invitation fairly calls for, and which shall express my views on the subject of the pending Presidential election, and my reasons for the strong opinion I entertain that the doctrine and purposes of the Republican Party, as elaborately put forth to the country for the last five years, as well as its sectional organization, are essentially incompatible with the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and that its triumph at this election could not fail to endanger the stability of the Government

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
D. D. BARNARD.

Political Miscellany.

Col. J. W. WALL, of Burlington, N. J., has written a letter to Mr. A. PERRY, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, cordially recommending the plan of uniting the Democracy on a single ticket.

Hon. ALBERT RUSK promises to stump Arkansas for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, became disgusted with Mr. DOUGLAS's subserviency to the South early during the last session of Congress, and now is an uncompromising Republican.

The Charlestown (Va.) *Spirit of Jefferson*, published in the town made memorable by the execution of JOHN BROWN, is in favor of any plan consistent with honor which will prevent the reins of Government from falling into the hands of LINCOLN.

The Milwaukee *Free Democrat* predicts that Hon. JOHN T. POTTER, who has just been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of his District by acclamation, will run largely ahead of the Presidential ticket, although he may not receive the same overwhelming majority by which he was first elected.

Twenty-eight papers in Virginia support Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and four advocate the claims of Mr. DOUGLAS. Three or four have not yet taken their position.

Messrs. A. L. Roumfort, Philip Doughterty, W. H. Eckels, W. H. Miller, J. Monroe, Kelter, W. D. Boas, John Z. Ziegler, members of the Pennsylvania Democratic Central Committee, having resolved that Messrs. DOUGLAS and JOHNSON are the regular nominees of the party, have issued the following invitation asking all who agree with them to meet in the Senate Chamber, at Harrisburg, at 3 P. M. on the 26th inst.: "SIR: The undersigned, moved by sincere conviction of duty feel constrained to make an effort to save and perpetuate the integrity of the organization of the Democratic Party. The concluding resolution of the Reading Convention was an unequivocal pledge to support its own and the nominees of the Charleston Convention. We are bound by that pledge, and from it no authority with less power can release us. We hope to see you at the time and place above designated, and would be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience."

The Trenton *Gazette* compares the political complexion of the Press in New-Jersey with that exhibited during the Fremont campaign. In 1856 14 journals supported FREMONT, six FILLMORE, and 14 BUCHANAN. Now, 33 advocate the election of Mr. LINCOLN, 2 that of Mr. BELL, 15 that of Mr. DOUGLAS, and 5 that of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. JOHN CESSAN, of Bedford County, Penn., has issued an appeal urging Democrats to preserve the unity of the party by working and voting for Mr. DOUGLAS. He claims that he was regularly nominated, and that he therefore has the first claim upon all friends of his party.

Ex-Gov. THOMAS H. FORD, of Ohio, according to the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, has refused to use his influence to bring about a coalition of the Republicans and Americans in that State.

A series of bets recently offered in the Washington *States*, have been taken up by a gentleman in New-Orleans, who firmly believes that Mr. DOUGLAS cannot be elected.

Much has been said of the immense Democratic vote which the "Tenth Legion" in Virginia casts. In 1856, that electoral district gave only 8,632 votes, while the Harrison District threw 10,572.

The Richmond *Whig* is not at all favorable to the coalition of the Virginia Democracy. It urges the Breckinridge men to appoint delegates to the Seceders Convention, which is to be held at Charlottesville on the 16th prox., and the Douglas men to send full delegations to Staunton on the same day. If the latter pursue any other course "they will surrender the regular organization of the Democratic Party in Virginia into the hands of YANCEY & Co., cut themselves loose from the National Democrats in all the other States—especially in the Southern States, where they are organizing with remarkable spirit and zeal—and become the degraded and dishonored tails and vassals of a miserable Sectional Disunion faction."

The Petersburg, Va., *Express*, may be reckoned among the more moderate Southern journals. It says, in a late issue: "We would resist oppression or resent an insult as soon as the reddest fire-eater. We have as deep, genuine and abiding a love for our section (the South) as the hottest blooded South Carolinian can have, and withal we will say that we despise and abhor Black Republicanism with an intensity fully equal to that felt in any conservative breast; but, nevertheless, our attachment to the Union is too strong to be extinguished by the mere cuckoo cry of danger by demagogues and selfish politicians, who have been the bane and destruction of every republic that has ever yet existed. We must have something tangible from the new Administration—some positive, practical demonstration of a spirit and a purpose to use the Executive power for the oppression or degradation of the South, to go upon, before we rush into the scheme of dissolution."

Gen. MCQUEEN, of South Carolina, delivered an oration at Bennettsville on the Fourth of July. He ignored "this great and glorious country," and confined himself to the discussion of political topics, indorsing BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, yet expressing a fear that Mr. DOUGLAS would so divide the Democracy as to secure the election of Mr. LINCOLN. If Southerners submitted quietly to this result, he considered them a degraded people. Their only refuge would be prompt secession.

The *National Intelligencer* is discussing "Parties and their Principles." In its issue of the 17th it gives four columns to the Democrats. Frankly confessing that it cannot decide which of the rival divisions is the genuine and unadulterated representative of "the only national party," it confines itself to a *résumé* of the causes which brought about the late schism.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* gives a prompt denial to the statement that Senator CRITTENDEN has given in his adhesion to BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, not so much to set doubting Constitutional Unionists at rest as to relieve the mind of a good Whig who heard the rumor, and came to Knoxville with all speed, fully resolved, if it were true, to scratch the name of his son JOHN J. CRITTENDEN from the family record, and never to call another boy after a living politician.

Col. PRESTON, United States Minister to Spain, spoke at the Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting at Louisville, Ky., on the evening of the 14th. After reviewing the different candidates and platforms, he said: "The question might be asked, 'Would the Democracy survive this schism?' For his own part, he had seen vast chasms in its ranks; he had seen the defection of the Van Buren Party against CASS, and the party revive for victory. He had seen the schism of BENTON, strong, able and obdurate, and the party still triumphed; and when these great wrecks sunk without engulfing it, he felt an abiding faith that the vessel would swim, though the candidate of the Northwest might sink, dragging in the whirlpool behind him all the floating materials of the party." Senator POWELL, of Ky., and others, addressed the meeting, which both the *Journal* and *Democrat* declare was the most disorderly and noisy ever held in that city.

The Albany *Argus* urges the calling of a Democratic State Convention at an early day. It says: "The Democratic State organization, sustained undoubtedly and confessedly by the great mass of the party in the State, supports DOUGLAS as the regular nominee of the party. At the same time, we believe we express the feelings of those occupying that position, when we say that they have no desire or intention to widen or create divisions, but rather greatly prefer a cordial coöperation of all the opponents of Republicanism in a great and successful effort to withhold the electoral vote of New-York from LINCOLN. They will not, we are persuaded, interpose obstacles in the way of the support of a single electoral and State ticket, but will rather put in nomination such candidates throughout as will enlist the cordial and vigorous efforts of all national men for the rescue of New-York from the hands of the spoilers and the Chief Magistracy of the Union from the incumbrance of sectionalism, fanaticism and rapacity. Around such a ticket, we confess, we expect with entire confidence, to see the friends of DOUGLAS, BRECKINRIDGE and BELL, rally with equal enthusiasm and energy."

The campaign in Illinois is destined to be carried on vigorously. CARL SCHURZ of Wisconsin, Judge HASSAUREK of Cincinnati, and Judge TRUMBULL, have made from eight to ten appointments each, to deliver addresses at different points in the State.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was to have arrived at Frankfort, Ky., on Wednesday.

The *National Flag*, a Breckinridge paper, has just made its appearance at Janesville, Wis.

The Wide Awakes of Hamilton honored Gov. MORGAN with an artillery salute during his recent visit to that place. He acknowledged the honor in a brief speech.

Gen. THOS. B. ENGLISH, of Missouri, has yielded to solicitations to become a candidate for the State Senate; so he resigns his position on the Democratic electoral ticket. Mr. DOUGLAS was not his first choice for the Presidency, but as he regards him as having been nominated regularly, he will support him, in the hope that some amicable arrangement may be made between the two factions. Mr. ENGLISH, very evidently would not decline votes from the friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

Hon. CYRUS ALDRICH was warmly welcomed by the Republicans of St. Anthony and Minneapolis on the 10th.

Gen. HOUSTON has returned to Austin, Texas, after a brief trip to the coast. That fortunate wound, received at San Jacinto, on which he bases such extensive claim for patriotism, continues to be troublesome.

The address of Mr. R. J. HALDEMANN, member for Pennsylvania of the National Democratic Committee, reviews at great length the transactions of the Baltimore Convention, and concludes as follows: "For these reasons, I, as the only official representative of the National Democratic organization in Pennsylvania, find myself compelled, by an imperious sense of duty, to *protest in the name of the National Committee, and in behalf of the National Democracy, against the resolution of the State Committee of Pennsylvania, on the 2d of this month*, as undemocratic, unauthorized and impolitic. I protest against it as an assumption of power not conferred by the Reading Convention; I protest against it as a failure to perform duties assigned it by the Reading Convention, which imposed the obligation to recognize and support the regular nominees of the National Convention—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON—and them only; and I protest against it as an act of disorganization disastrous to the National Democratic Party everywhere. The remedy for this unwise determination of the State Committee has been long and anxiously considered by others and myself, and we have found it surrounded by difficulties arising from the absence of any State organization competent to summon a State Convention. Meanwhile we have been in daily receipt of numerous letters from the most prominent Democrats of Pennsylvania, and other States, demanding immediate action. I have, therefore, in view of the exigencies of the case, and the revolutionary character of the political epoch, determined to request National Democrats from all portions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to meet in Harrisburgh on the 26th of this month, in Delegate and Mass Convention, when in conjunction with the National Democrats of the State Committee, the National Democrats of the Pennsylvania Delegation to Baltimore, and the National Democrats who were Delegates to Reading, they may take such action as in their wisdom should seem best for the Democracy and the Union."

The following is the programme which the New-Jersey Central Committee recommends to the Democracy of the State: "They recommend to the Democratic Convention which is to assemble at Trenton on the 25th July, the appointment of a single Electoral ticket, to be composed of four friends of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, and three friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, (or any other combination which may seem best adapted to secure the object of the union of the party,) which ticket may be headed by the names of the respective candidates, according to the preferences of the voters, with the understanding that the Electoral vote of the State of New-Jersey, if this ticket should be successful, shall be cast for either set of candidates whose names shall appear on a majority of the tickets throughout the State, an accurate count to be kept by the tellers at each poll; provided, however, that if the vote of the State will elect either candidate, then it is to be thrown to effect this result, irrespective of the popular strength of either wing of the party. The Committee respectfully submit this recommendation to the Democracy and conservative voters of the State, in the hope that it may unite the sentiment and action of all opposed to sectionalism in the present canvass."

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH has returned to Mobile and he improves the first opportunity to nail to the counter the falsehood that his "advocacy of DOUGLAS had anything to do with his personal relations to the head bolter who lives in the White House. Mr. FORSYTH's friendship and preference for Judge DOUGLAS for the Presidency, as well as his opinion of Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN's character, long antedated not only his resignation of the Mexican Mission, but of his appointment to it by Gen PIERCE. For 25 years he has entertained a low estimate of Mr. BUCHANAN's character. He learned from a source sacred to him, that he was a man who was as morally oblique as he was in the physical twist of his neck, and the sinister squint in his eye; that he was an indirect man, insincere, malicious, and more dangerous to his friends who trusted him than to his enemies who defied him. His experience has proved the literal correctness of the picture." Mr. FORSYTH further adds that Mr. DOUGLAS was his first choice at Cincinnati. But he there withdrew in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN. Nor, says Mr. FORSYTH, was this all he did. "He expended forty thousand dollars out of his private fortune, in the canvass, to elect him. Is not the paternal portrait of JAMES BUCHANAN verified in the requital by JAMES BUCHANAN of these noble sacrifices of Judge DOUGLAS? We feel relieved from all restraints in speaking of Mr. BUCHANAN. He is no longer the *Democratic* President. He has rebelled against the party, which, in an evil hour, made him what he is. He has deserted with his Democratic uniform on his back and his Democratic commission in his pocket. He is a deserter and we say 'shoot him.' We have the testimony of a Southern Senator, given to us within a week, and that Senator not friendly to DOUGLAS, that Mr. BUCHANAN would not hesitate an instant to vote for LINCOLN in opposition to the Democratic nominee and the man who withdrew four years ago to make him President. The Democratic Party is no longer responsible for his acts. He has made his bed with the mutineers, let him lie there. His sands of office are fast running out, and he will leave his chair detested by the Democratic Party as its worst and bitterest enemy."

Mr. WM. G. BROWN, one of the delegates from Virginia to the Democratic Conventions, addresses the voters of the Fifteenth Electoral District through the columns of the Richmond *Enquirer*. Mr. DOUGLAS, he thinks, was nominated honorably, by as high-minded, pure and patriotic Democrats as any that seceded from the Convention. He has no objection to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, but he cannot vote for him as the nominee of a Convention not called by the people. If DOUGLAS cannot be elected he would be willing to see BRECKINRIDGE successful; but if neither can be elected, "I will then," says Mr. BROWN, "be glad to see BELL our next President. If, however, the breaking up of the Democratic Party shall result in the election of the Republican ticket, I trust those who shall have brought it about will exercise great forbearance under our common affliction." D. H. HOGE, another of the Virginia delegates to Baltimore, has issued a vigorous manifesto in favor of Mr. DOUGLAS.

C. L. WARD, a delegate from the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania to Charleston, has written a letter protesting against the recent action of the State Central Committee. Mr. WARD reviews the circumstances attending the meeting of the State Convention at Reading; alludes to the harmony that prevailed there; to the disposition of the Convention to bury forever the Lecompton question—"that rock of the devil's own uplifting in the sea of politics;" to the action of the Pennsylvania delegation at Charleston and Baltimore; to the action of the Convention in relation to the manner of voting by the State delegations; to the exactions of Southern delegations and their subsequent secession, and finally to his own determination to recognize DOUGLAS and JOHNSON as the regularly nominated candidates, and to support them as such. He avoids any reference to the Gubernatorial candidate, believing there is no division of sentiment among the Democracy as to the propriety of supporting Gen. FOSTER.

The Philadelphia *Press* is doing its best to oblige Gen. FOSTER, the nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, to declare his preference between DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE. It warns him that a separate Douglas electoral ticket will certainly be formed. "Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*: "An idea of the way in which the office-holders in the South intend to resist LINCOLN's Administration, in the event of the defeat of the Democratic Party in November, was thrown out by one of their number a few days ago. He intimated that the Senate would refuse to confirm the Cabinet of LINCOLN, and that the session of that grave body would be prolonged after the 4th of March, 1861, on the ground of the determination of the supposed majority to refuse to consent to the appointments of the new President. This is rather an extreme remedy, but it only goes to show that the shrewd ones are looking ahead with a great deal of care and anxiety."

The Opposition in Georgia has organized for the campaign by nominating Gen. EDWARD HOPKINS, of Jacksonville, for Governor; B. F. ALLEN, Esq., of Tallahassee, for Congress, and Messrs. J. LANDRUM, WILKS CAIT and T. L. WIGGINS, for Bell and Everett Electors.

CASSIUS M. CLAY was at Salem, Indiana, on the 10th.

Hon. ALBERT RUSK, of Arkansas, intends to stump the State for Mr. DOUGLAS.

The War Against China.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Subjoined is a copy of the British order in Council, relative to the war against China, which has been officially communicated to the State Department. A notice to the same effect has been received from the French Government:

Whereas, in the event of hostilities commencing between her Majesty and her august ally, the Emperor of the French, on the one hand, and the Emperor of China on the other hand, it is the intention and desire of her Majesty and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to act during such hostilities in strict conformity with the declaration of maritime law signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, assembled in Congress at Paris, and dated April 16, 1856; and whereas, her Majesty is willing to extend the benefits of the said declaration of Paris to all Powers which may be neutral in the said hostilities.

Now, her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that so far as regards the ships of any neutral power, the flag of any such power shall cover the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war; so that no goods of enemies found on board any ship belonging to the subjects of such neutral power, or to those inhabiting within the dominions of any such power, and duly entitled to use the flag of such power, shall be subject to capture or condemnation by reason of such goods being enemies' goods; all other liabilities to capture and condemnation, respectively, of enemies' goods and neutral ships being reserved and remaining in all respects as before the declaration of the said Congress at Paris, of the 16th April, 1856.

And it is hereby further ordered that neutral goods with the exception of contraband of war, shall not be liable to capture under the enemy's flag, by reason only of said goods being under the enemy's flag; all other liabilities to capture and condemnation of neutral goods being reserved, and remaining in all respects as before the declaration of the said Congress at Paris of the 16th April, 1856, provided always, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained shall be applicable to, or shall be construed, deemed, or taken, so as to operate or apply to, or in favor of, any person, ship or goods whatsoever, which may be captured for breaking or attempting to break, or which may be lawfully adjudged to have broken or attempted to break, any blockade maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy; but that all such persons, ships and goods may be duly taken cognizance of, proceeded upon, adjudicated, dealt with and treated, in all respects and to all purposes, according to the course of Admiralty and the law of nations, as if this order had never been made, anything hereinbefore to the contrary notwithstanding.

And it is further ordered that, notwithstanding the existence of hostilities between her Majesty and her august ally on the one hand, and the Emperor of China on the other hand, and during the continuance thereof, all and every the subjects of her Majesty and of her august ally the Emperor of the French, shall and may, during such hostilities, freely trade at and with all ports and places wheresoever situate in the dominions of China, and also with all persons whomsoever, as well subjects of the Emperor of China as others residing or trading within any part of the dominions of the said Emperor.

And it is further ordered and declared, that if any Chinese ship or vessel shall be captured or taken by any of Her Majesty's vessels or forces, having on board any merchandise or goods being the *bonâ fide* property of any subject or subjects of Her Majesty, or of her august ally the Emperor of the French, such merchandise or goods shall not be subject or liable to be condemned as prize, but shall, on due proof of such property as aforesaid, be restored to the owner or owners thereof: Provided always, and it is hereby ordered, that this order shall not apply, or be construed, deemed, or taken to operate to, or apply to or in favor of contraband of war, or to trading in supply of or dealing with any articles or things which it may be declared by Her Majesty and her august ally shall be deemed and taken as contraband of war, or to any trading or attempt to trade with places subject to effective blockade by the ships or fleets of Her Majesty and her august ally, or either of them; and it is further ordered, that Her Majesty's officers and subjects, and especially Her Majesty's Courts and officers exercising any prize jurisdiction, do take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

The Key West Negroes.

From the New Orleans Delta, 12th.

A few days ago, within about twenty-four hours of the successful landing of a gang of negroes, in Mobile Bay, twenty-three remarkably fine fellows, field hands, were placed on board of the Mobile steamer for this city, and having safely arrived, *are to be sold on Friday*, at the St. Charles Hotel, by JULIAN NEVILLE. There is much discussion and inquiry as to the character of these negroes, whether they are of the recent, or whether they *are a portion of the one hundred and ninety for whom graves were dug at Key West* but who, unreasonably enough, preferred rather the comfortable quarters of our river plantations to such narrow accommodations as Uncle Sam proposed to furnish them. One of the lot, a boy of seventeen, weighs one hundred and seventy, and is over six feet high. It is supposed he is of the Bozale tribe, and that his father was a renowned warrior of that warlike race.

The landing of a cargo of Africans right under the nose of Judge CAMPBELL, the most ferocious of all the foes of the traffic, is certainly a very audacious act. The time, too, selected for the landing adds to the gravity of the offence. The Judge's recent ponderous charge to the Grand Jury and eloquent exhibition of the horrors of the middle passage had just been delivered, and orders had just been given to the United States Marshal to pursue all offenders under the statute. Judge JONES' decision that it was no violation of the act of Congress to buy negroes which had been imported, has been set aside. And yet, in face of all this peril and responsibility, some daring adventurer succeeds in landing a gang of good hands in time for the picking season, which will be a valuable addition to our utterly inadequate force of agricultural laborers. "Can such things be," &c.

COMMENCEMENT AT HAVERFORD COLLEGE, PA.—The exercises of Commencement at this College, on the 11th inst., were of a high order of excellence, marked by vigor of thought, propriety and eloquence of expression, and good taste in delivery. Besides English orations, an oration was delivered in Latin on ALEXANDER II., Emperor of Russia, and a Latin Ode, "*Ad Italiani Resurgentem*." The degree of B. A. was conferred upon twelve graduates, and that of M. A. on three. The honorary degree of M. A. was bestowed upon the poet WHITTIER.

John B. Baylor writes to the Weatherford (Texas) *News*, under date of June 23, that he had just returned from a scout after Indians, had three several fights, killed and scalped nine Indians, and wounded several others, and captured several head of horses. He had six men besides himself—says the Indians were Reserve Comanches, Wacoes, Comanches and Wichitas. A party of these Indians had killed and scalped a man by the name of Browning, whose scalp Baylor and his men recovered.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO STEAMBOATS—WEIGHT OF PROOF.

John Caldwell vs. The Steamboat State of Maine.—This was a libel filed by the owner of the steam-tug *Rattler*, to recover damages for a collision between her and the steamboat, which occurred in the East River on the 19th day of January, 1859. The libel alleged that the tug was about the middle of the East River, about opposite the revenue office, going at the rate of about six miles an hour, when the steamboat came up behind her at the rate of about 12 or 15 miles an hour, and struck her on the larboard wheel-house with her starboard bow. The answer alleged that the steamboat was in her usual and proper course, about the centre of the channel, heading along the line of the wharves in her course to her berth, when the tug was seen off the starboard bow standing out from the docks across the bows of the steamer, and continued that course till she struck the steamer.

Some twenty or thirty witnesses were examined, principally to prove the relative positions of the two vessels, their respective manœuvres and distances apart, their speed and courses when they came together, and how they were pointed. The evidence was as contradictory as is usual in collision cases.

Held by the Court, That both vessels being propelled by steam were bound equally to use all proper precautions to avoid interfering with each other's navigation, there being ample water for both.

That testimony of witnesses on board a vessel is more to be relied upon, with respect to her actual movements and purposes, than the judgments and opinions of outsiders as to those acts and purposes.

That conjectural opinions of witnesses on a moving vessel, of the course, speed or distance of another moving vessel, are to be received with distrust, as also estimates of like particulars made without the guide to the eye of stationary objects.

That the numerical superiority of witnesses as to hypotheses or estimates as to time, velocity, direction or distance of moving objects on water, are of slight consideration in settling a definite fact.

That a vessel unnecessarily running, or heedlessly allowing herself to fall upon the track of one approaching her, so as to render a collision probable and imminent, is equally in the wrong as if she came directly upon the one approaching.

That the libelant must show his vessel, being a steamer, free from blame, and that the antagonist vessel has committed a fault conducing to the collision.

That the libelant fails to prove, by preponderating evidence, that the *State of Maine* was following behind on the track of the tug, whilst the two boats were passing down the docks to the place of collision, or was ever during that period so near that track and course as to endanger the safe navigation of the tug, until the signal which was blown on board the steamer, her engine stopped, and her wheel put hard a-port. Nor does he prove that after the dangerous nearness of the two vessels was discovered on board the steamer, everything that she could do was not done, and properly, to avoid the collision.

That the preponderance of all the evidence proves that the tug, when in a place first to be noticed by the steamer, was proceeding down the line of the piers, far enough inside of the middle of the channel to leave safe room between the courses of the two vessels for the steamer to have passed her without danger to either, and that after renewing her movement ahead from a slight stoppage, to wait the passage of a ferry boat into South Ferry, she was suddenly found to be up to the middle of the channel, and some hundred feet further outside the docks than when she stopped for the ferry boat to pass her, and so near the track of the steamer that she could not be avoided, and it is immaterial whether such change of position was owing to any positive wrongful act of the tug in heading out into the channel, or to heedlessness or inattention in drifting or falling off in the way of the steamer.

That the libelant has not succeeded in furnishing that balance of evidence which fastens any fault on the steamer, and entitles him to a decree against her.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. D. & T. McMahon; for claimants, Mr. Cutting.

SMUGGLING CASE.

The United States vs. One parcel marked A. Jaconet, containing Jewelry.—This was a motion for a new trial on a case made. This action was brought to forfeit about $1,700 worth of jewelry found upon the person and in the baggage of a passenger on board the *Vanderbilt*, from Liverpool, as intended to be smuggled, and forfeited by the 46th and 68th sections of the act of March 2, 1799.

The Court charged that it belonged to the jury to find whether the goods were clandestinely imported by the claimant with intent to evade the payment of duties; that these facts would amount to the offence of smuggling, and would forfeit the goods, and that after the facts were discovered it was too late for the claimant to excuse himself by the allegation that the goods were imported *in transitu* for another foreign port.

The Court declined to charge that on the evidence the goods were not subject to seizure under the act of March 2, 1799, or that they were not, if the jury believed that the claimant misunderstood the import of the questions asked him by the Revenue officers, or did all in his power to explain to them that the goods were *in transitu* for a foreign country.

Held by the Court—That there was nothing legally exceptionable in the charge given.

That to charge as requested by the claimant would have been to charge the jury that, although they found that the claimant had concealed the goods on importation to avoid paying duties, yet if he intended ultimately to tranship them abroad that would exonerate the act from all charge.

That the purposed concealment of the jewelry with a view to screen it from the inspection of the Custom-house, and the payment of duties, would be a violation of the law on which the libel is found and a just cause of forfeiture.

Motion for new trial denied.

For the United States, Judge Roosevelt; for claimant, Mr. Joachimssen.

ACTION TO RECOVER AMOUNT OF BOND.

The United States vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and George Briggs.—This was an action to recover the sum of $10,000, being the amount of a bond signed by the defendants in July, 1851, as sureties for David A. Bokee, on his appointment as Naval Officer of this port.

The breach alleged was that Bokee had not paid over moneys to the Government as he should have done. A verdict was taken for the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the Court. Bokee had claimed to be entitled to fees received by him over and above the salary affixed to the office. On the hearing the bond and the accounts were proved by the production of copies thereof certified by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be copies of originals on file in the Treasury Department. This evidence was objected to. After the hearing, new certificates from the Treasury Department were obtained and used on the argument of the case.

Held by the Court—That the claim to retain the fees cannot be maintained. The acts of 1841 and 1846 limit the Naval Officer's compensation to his salary.

That the evidence was admissible under the second section of the act of March 3, 1797.

That the objection that the certificates from the Treasury Department were renewed since the trial is a technical one, and no cause for a new trial, inasmuch as the result of a new trial must be the same, no variation being proposed in the body of the proof, but only the formality of substituting the transcription of the original accounts *in extenso* instead of the general certificate under the act of 1849.

That the act of 1849 authorizes the general certificate as full evidence, when the original accounts are not demanded by the defendants.

Judgment for the plaintiffs in the verdict.

For the United States, Judge Roosevelt: for defendants, Mr. Rapalio.

GOODS FORFEITED FOR UNDERVALUATION.

The United States vs. Four cases marked 115 to 121, containing Carpeting.—This was a motion for a new trial on a case made. The action was to forfeit the goods for undervaluation, and a verdict was found for the United States. The case was drawn up as a bill of exceptions, but was not signed as such by the Judge.

Held by the Court—That it is not regular practice for the counsel to make up a case and bill of exceptions without the approval of the Court and to call for a rejudgment of a cause after trial upon representation of it out of the issue formed by the pleadings and submitted to the Court and jury on the trial.

That no such charge was made or excepted to as is stated in the case.

That the fact whether the invoice and importation of the goods was fraudulently undervalued with intent to evade duties, belonged to the jury, and their finding is conclusive.

Motion for new trial denied.

For the United States, Judge Roosevelt; for claimant, Mr. Joachimssen.

Important Assessment Case.

HOW A CONTRACT BECAME PROFITABLE.

Matter of the Assessment for setting Curb and Gutter, &c., in Third avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth streets.—The facts in this case are of considerable interest, and they are fully given in the following opinion of Justice INGRAHAM, before whom the case was sometime since heard at Special Term of the Supreme Court.

INGRAHAM, J.—The proceedings in this matter are brought up for review on *certiorari*.

From the returns to the writ, it appears that the proposals offered by the Street Commissioner were for a specified sum for the curb and gutter laying, and for the flagging, and that all filling and excavating were to be included in such charges.

By the contract, as made for the work under the proposals, no allowance was made for excavating, filling or blasting, but solely for the flagging, at a specified rate per foot, and for curb and gutter at a specified rate per foot. And the contract expressly provided that the contractor should excavate the earth above the grade, and fill where below the grade, the rock to be blasted—which rock, if blasted, was only to be allowed as excavation. No price whatever was allowed for excavation, and of course no allowance could be made for the blasting.

Notwithstanding these provisions of the contract, the then Street Commissioner, (Mr. Taylor,) by one of the clerks, certified that the rock excavation was to be paid for at the price of $2 50 per yard, the earth excavation at 40 cents per yard, earth-filling at 43 cents per yard, and setting curb and gutter at 4 cents per foot; and upon that certificate, the assessors allowed the contractor, in direct violation of the terms of the contract, for 4,285 yards of excavation, 357 yards of rock excavation, and 3,109 yards of earth-filling—a sum of money amounting to $4,331 09, in addition to the whole amount which the contract allowed to the contractor for all the work he was to do under the contract.

This was altogether illegal, and renders the assessment void. The Street Commissioner has no authority to make any allowance to a contractor beyond the term of his contract. It is a fraud upon the owners of the property assessed, and it is also a fraud upon other persons who made estimates for the work, if, after a contract is made, based upon the fact that no extra allowances are to be made, the Street Commissioner may make additional allowances to contractors for thousands of dollars, for which the contract gives

no authority whatever. If such a course of proceeding can be in any way sustained, the whole law which requires work to be done by contract is rendered nugatory and worse than useless, as opening a door for the perpetration of the grossest frauds upon the owners of the property. No officer of the City, nor even the Common Council, by any resolution, could thus increase the amount which a contractor is entitled to for the work to be done under a contract whence the amount is to be charged to the property benefited. Work done under a contract must be paid for according to the terms of the contract; and where the officers of the City undertake to make extra allowances not warranted by the contract, and include the same in the assessment of land benefited thereby, the assessment is void. The vacating of the assessment in this case, will allow the proper officers to make a new assessment for the amount properly chargeable to the owners of property for work done. The assessment must be declared void and be vacated, and set aside with all subsequent proceedings thereon.

Mann & Parsons for motion.

The Corporation Counsel opposed.

Controversy Concerning the Dey-street House.

Wm. N. Langley vs. *B. K. Shanetts*.—This was an action to dissolve a copartnership between the proprietors of the Dey street House, and to set aside a bill of sale made by Langley to B. K. Shanetts, of the hotel, furniture, good will, &c., &c., upon the ground that it was fraudulent, and that there was a conspiracy between certain parties to defraud the plaintiff of his rights. It was also claimed that the defendant Shanettes was for a long time proprietor of the hotel, and that recently Shanetts, in consideration of certain advances to the amount of $14,000, proposed to be made by Langley, had agreed to take him (Langley,) into partnership in the business, and give him half of the profits of the business, half the property of the hotel, and half interest in the lease, the lease to still remain in the name of Shanetts, subject to a mortgage of $8,000, held by John T. Shanetts, upon the furniture of the hotel, which Langley agreed to assist, as is alleged, in paying off. Thereupon a short agreement of copartnership was entered into between the parties, by which Langley at present should receive only half of the net profits of the house. This agreement was based upon the condition, that when Langley should [pay in the amount proposed. (as he had then paid in but $600.) then full articles of copartnership should be entered into, and Langley should become joint owner of the hotel. The defendant claims that immediately after the $600 was paid in by Langley, Messrs. Whitney & Bonner, who claimed to have advanced that sum to Langley, came to him and demanded to be repaid the $600. He avows that he paid it out of his private purse. The papers on both sides make a great many allegations, Those of each being mostly in conflict with the other, and making the facts of the case very obscure at present.

Upon filing his complaint the plaintiff obtained an injunction restraining the defendant from any disposition of the property, and he now made a further motion for a dissolution of the partnership, and for the appointment of a Receiver. The motion was made before Justice HOFFMAN at Special Term of the Superior Court. After hearing the case the Court allowed a Receiver, but reserved decision upon the other questions raised until Friday.

Sessions & Reed and Levi S. Chatfield for plaintiff; J. Van Winkle, Edwin Haines and Wm. C. Noyes for defendant.

The De Costa Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The United States vs. *Henrico De Costa*.—In the proceedings of giving bail for Mr. De Costa, Mr. Pinkerton, of No. 11 Attorney street, was offered as bail, and notice was given that he would execute the bail piece on Tuesday. He did not appear, however, and the proceedings were adjourned till yesterday at 12 o'clock. Judge Roosevelt was present at that hour, when Mr. Steele, from the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, De Costa's lawyers, came, and said that Mr. Donohue had requested him to state that the bail offered was withdrawn, and a new notice would be given, and that Mr. Pinkerton, as he understood, was out of town. Judge Roosevelt said Mr. Pinkerton was present, and he desired to have him sworn, as he had been kept dancing attendance there for several days, and desired to bring the matter to a close some way, as he was going out of town to-morrow. Mr. Steele repeated his notice that the bail was withdrawn, and requested the Clerk to enter it on his minutes. Mr. Pinkerton was then sworn and in answer to the District-Attorney's questions, stated that he lived at No. 11 Attorney-street, and there was no other person there of the name; that he did not know De Costa; that no one had spoken to him about going bail for De Costa, and he would not do it, not being in that business; that he was not in the Clerk's office the day before, and knew nothing about the matter, except what he saw in the papers. Judge Roosevelt then pressed for a conclusion of the affair, but the Clerk said he would adjourn till 2 P. M., by which time Mr. Steele said he would try to communicate with Mr. Donohue. At 2 o'clock no other person appeared to go bail, and the Commissioner intimated that the matter was closed for the present. De Costa remains in prison.

United States Commissioner's Office.

ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

Frank Engstram and Charles Obam were, yesterday, examined by United States Commissioner STILWELL upon a charge of assaulting the second mate of the brig *Elsinore*.

John Davis, second mate of the brig *Elsinore*, being sworn, testified to the particulars of a rough and tumble fight between the two defendants while the vessel was lying at St. Johns, Porto Rico, on the 7th of June last. One of the accused struck him with a capstan bar, and the other stabbed him with a sheath knife, which laid him up in the hospital fifteen days.

The case was adjourned to Thursday, at 9½ A. M.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Tobias* vs. *Cohen*.—Case settled.

Matter of Taylor.—Order granted.

Belting and Packing Company vs. *Agricultural Steam Engine Company*.—Motion denied.

Matter of the Assessment for Curb-stone, &c., in Third-avenue, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets.—Assessment declared void and vacated.

Brady vs. *Brady*.—Referred to Wm. H. Elting, Esq.

Application of Manning.—Award vacated.

LEONARD, J.—*Giovanni* vs. *Giovanni*.—Divorce granted; custody of child to the mother.

Buckingham vs. *Andrews*.—Case settled.

Staten Island Damages.

The Commissioners met on Tuesday and heard the testimony for the defence. On behalf of Richmond County, John Martin and Henry Cranston, a boatman, Dr. Theo. Walser and Francis E. Jones, hotel keeper, were sworn. The drift of their testimony was, that portions of the furniture of Dr. Waller were removed on the afternoon previous to the fire without injury. Rebutting testimony was introduced to prove that nothing was removed until late in the evening, and that it was then done hurriedly, damaging the portion which was saved, and leaving much of it behind, which was destroyed with the residence. Ray Tompkins, who aided in the "removal of Quarantine" on that occasion, was examined as a witness, and testified that he was in Dr. Waller's house about the time of the fire to see if there was any personal furniture to be "saved." The Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that an Express Company is liable for packages until an offer to deliver is made at the place of business of the consignee, an offer to deliver at the Express office not being a sufficient excuse, except under peculiar circumstances. The case was of a package of money sent from Chicago to Madison, Wis., to D. J. Baldwin, whose authorized agent was the Cashier of the Dane County Bank. The Bank and Express office are substantially in the same room; and an offer was made to deliver by the Express messenger, at its counter, (asking "if he wanted it?") but the Bank clerk replied from his counter that he did not, not feeling authorized to receive it. That night the Express office was robbed, and the above facts were put in, unsuccessfully, as defence against payment.

Hon. ROBERT H. LUDLOW is one of the National Democratic candidates for Congress in the Ninth District of this State.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 18.

$4,000 U. S. 5s, 1865..	100⅛	100 Har. R. Pref....b10	41⅛
2,000 Virginia S. 6s...	91⅛	600 do..........	41⅛
16,000 N. C. State 6s...	97	100 do........b30	41⅛
17,000 Mo. State 6s...	82⅛	100 Reading R.......b60	42¼
10,000 do..........	82⅛	300 do..........	42
1,000 Cal. State 7s....	89¼	50 Mich. Cen. R....s30	53
500 N. Y. C. R. 7s....	101⅞	150 do..........	53⅞
6,000 E. R. 4th M. B...	80	350 do..........	53¼
3,000 E.R. Con. Bs. 1871	48⅛	50 do..........	53⅞
1,000 H. Riv. R. 1st M...	108	5 M. S. & N. I. R....	18
3,000 H. Riv. R 3d M...	92½	10 do..........	18⅜
2,000 Har R. 1st M....	100	50 do..........	18⅞
5,000 Mich S 2d M. Bs.	62⅛	150 do........b10	18⅞
3,000 Mich. S. S. F. Bs.	79	200 do..........	18⅝
10,000 L.C.& M.L.G.Bs.	18	100 Mich. So.& N.I.G.S.	39⅛
2,000 Chic &N.W.1 m.	59⅜	100 do........s30	39⅛
1,000 N.J.Cen.2d m b.	101⅜	100 do..........	39⅞
3,000 Lk E.&W.1 m.b	70	100 do........b60	39⅛
1,000 Chic & Rk. Is b	98	575 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	69⅞
6,000 Clev.& T S F.b	80	200 do........b60	68⅞
45 Bank of New-York	104	100 do........b30	68⅞
40 Merchants' Bank..	107⅜	100 do..........	68⅞
50 Mechanics' Bank..	117	450 do..........	68⅞
20 Bank of America..	111½	250 do........b60	68⅞
20 Bk.St.of N. York..	100	100 do........s30	68⅞
15 Continental Bank.	101½	13 Cl., Col & Cin. R..	93
5 Pacific Mail S. Co.	91½	100 Gal. & Chi. R....b4	68¾
300 do..........	91⅞	100 do..........	69
10 Del. & H. Ca'l Co.	96⅞	350 do........s60	69
14 Penn Coal Co....	85⅞	50 do........s60	69⅛
50 Bruns. City L. Co.	7	50 do........s60	69⅛
50 N. Y. Cen. R....	83⅞	250 do........s30	69⅛
850 do..........	83⅞	100 do........s30	69⅛
400 do........b60	83⅞	50 do........s30	69⅛
200 do........s60	83⅞	100 do..........	69⅛
50 do........b10	83⅞	100 do..........	69⅞
100 do........b60	83⅞	100 do........b60	69⅛
200 Erie Railroad....	23⅝	125 do..........	69⅛
150 do..........	23⅛	150 do..........	69⅞
150 do..........	23⅛	300 Clev.& T ol. R....	38⅛
100 do........s10	23⅛	100 do........s30	38⅛
100 do..........	23⅞	650 do..........	38⅞
50 do........s60	23	25 do..........	37
200 do........b30	23⅞	200 do..........	36⅞
300 do........b60	23⅞	100 do........b60	37
100 Hudson River R....	52⅞	235 Chi. & R. I. R....	74⅝
100 do........s30	52⅞	1900 do..........	74⅛
50 do..........	52⅞	850 do..........	74⅛
400 do..........	53	100 do........s30	74⅛
100 do........s10	53	100 do........b30	74⅛
50 do........s60	53	50 do........b60	74⅞
200 do........b60	53⅞	450 do........b60	74⅞
1975 Harlem Railroad.	15⅛	150 Chic., Bur. & Q R.	78
400 do........b10	15⅞	50 do..........	77⅞
100 do........s60	15⅛	50 do........b60	78¼
200 do........b60	15⅛	25 do........s10	78
600 do........b60	15⅞	100 Ind. & Cin. R....	41
75 Panama R.........	127⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Mo. State 6s...	82¼	100 N. Y. Central R....	83⅝
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	99½	700 Harlem R. Pref....	43
3,000 Chi.&N W 1stM.	59½	500 Reading R..........	43
7,000 Mich So.S.F.Bs	81	600 Mich. Central R....	54
2,000 Clev &T.S.F.Bs.	79½	150 do..........	54¼
6,000 M. So 2d M B...	63	100 do........b60	54⅝
1,000 do..........	63½	200 Mich So.& N. Ia R	19
11 Amer. Ex. Bank...	104½	50 do........s60	18⅝
100 Pacific Mail S. Co..	91½	100 do........b60	19½
50 Cumberland Pref..	15	500 M.S.&N.I G.S b60.	40
100 C. & Rock I. R...s30	74¾	13 do..........	39⅝
300 do..........	75	100 do..........	39⅞
20 Erie R. A. Stock...	23	100 do..........	39⅞
100 Erie Railroad...s60	23¼	50 do........s60	39⅝
5 do..........	23⅝	100 Panama Railroad.	127½
150 do..........	23⅝	500 Ill.C R. scrip..opg	70
250 do........s60	23⅛	150 do..........	69⅞
50 do........s60	23⅞	100 do........b30	70
100 do..........	23⅞	500 do........s10	70
200 do..........	24	100 Gal. & Chi. R...s30	69⅜
100 do........b30	24	150 do..........	69⅝
100 Hud. R. R....	54	400 do..........	69⅞
200 do..........	54⅝	100 do........s30	68¾
100 do........s30	54⅜	8 do..........	70
100 Harlem R.....	15⅜	200 do........b60	70
900 do..........	15⅝	150 Cleve. & Tol. R....	37¼
200 do..........	15⅞	1500 do..........	37⅜
600 do..........	16		

New-York Mining Board, July 18.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper F's M.Co.	1¼	—	Rockland........	27	27⅜
Central..........	8⅝	9	Superior........	4	4¼
Hancock..........	6⅝	7	Hamilton........	—	2
Isle Royale........	16½	17	Columbian........	2⅞	3
Minnesota........	84	84½	Gardiner Hill....	6⅝	7
National..........	37	—	Guilford.........	3½	3⅝
Pewabic..........	—	—	North State......	2⅛	2⅝
Pittsburgh........	63¼	—	Silver Hill.......	1⅛	1⅜
Pontiac..........	—	5⅝			

The sales were:

25 Minnesota..........	84½	300 Silver Hill.......b60	1⅛
100 Silver Hill.....	1⅜	200 do........b3	1⅛

WEDNESDAY, July 18—P. M.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange today were again very heavy in amount, and the speculative excitement to buy reached a degree of intensity at the Second Board this afternoon which has not been equaled at any time during the present advance. The fresh movement in Hudson, Erie and Harlem, noticed at the close of our last report of yesterday, appeared to give the additional impetus to most of the Railway shares, and to this was added another very determined advance in Illinois Central, Galena and Rock Island. When the market opened in the forenoon, New-York Central manifested the same comparative weakness noticed on Tuesday, selling down to 83½ ₱ cent.; and although this decline was partially recovered from at the Second Board, one or two sellers subsequently appeared at 83½ ₱ cent. again. Some use is made of the probability that the half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₱ cent. will not be raised in August. With this single exception, there was no yield to the market, and, even in this instance, less than ½ ₱ cent. The other New-York shares, and the whole Western list, bounded forward 1@2 ₱ cent. at a single session of the Brokers, closing, as nearly as we could gather the quotations, at 4 o'clock, as follows:

New-York Central..	83⅝	Galena..............	70
Erie...............	24⅛	Illinois Central.......	70
Hudson............	54⅛	Rock Island.........	75
Harlem Old........	16⅛	Michigan Central.....	54
Harlem Preferred...	42	Mich. Guaranteed....	39⅝
Reading............	43	Mich. Southern......	19⅛
Panama............	127⅛	Toledo..............	37⅜

The additional rise in Hudson River is 2½ ₱ cent.; in Galena and Illinois Central, 1½; Rock Island, ¾@1; Toledo, 1; Michigan Central, 1, and Harlem 1¼. The Railway Mortgages were equally firm, and as large a business done as the comparatively limited offering of each description would authorize. The old holders show a general inclination to advance their views even ahead of the present buoyant and favorable market, while the sales from day to day are chiefly confined to the parcels on the Street which for some months past have been changing hands on speculation. The Hudson Thirds rose to 92½ ₱ cent., and 108 was paid for the Firsts. Illinois Central Constructions rose to 93½@94, and Erie Fourths sold at 80. The State Stocks very quiet and rather neglected in the present speculation. The general market left off firm.

We hear of no changes in the market for Money to-day. We notice a continued inclination to give the preference to the shorter date paper among both the banks and the Discount Brokers; but all prime selections under 4 months go readily at from 5½ to 6 ₱ cent., and some choice 4@6 months' lists within the same quotation, and 30@60-day acceptances at 5 ₱ cent. Money keeps abundant on temporary loan at 5 ₱ cent. The Exchanges for the *Persia* closed steady. Our own Domestic Produce clearances, this week, afford over two millions Merchant bills, and these, with some supplies of Southern Bank bills, render the market somewhat easier than last week. Most of the business on London was done at 109⅞ for Banker's signatures on the spot, and 109⅝ transient Bank bills. The engagements of Gold for the steamer were cut down to $450,000.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Road earned in June,

1860..........	$50,780 02
1859..........	49,999 67

The Rock Island Road earned the second week in July,

1860..........	$18,609
1859..........	14,757
Increase..........	$3,862

The Galena and Chicago Road earned the second week in July,

1859..........	$23,064 37
1860..........	21,753 00
Decrease..........	$1,311 37

The amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending the 14th inst., was as follows:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North..........	5,071 03	103,135 03
Shipped South..........	19,041 19	414,391 19
Total..........	24,113 02	517,527 02

Corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North..........	50,071 17	99,848 05
Shipped South..........	13,327 12	304,051 05
Total..........	18,399 09	403,904 10

The Corn Exchange Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent. payable on the 1st of August.

The hour of meeting at the Mining Board has been changed to 1 o'clock, to accommodate the members who belong to the regular Stock Exchange, whose early sessions, during the present speculative excitement, are sometimes prolonged to that hour.

BANKS IN MISSOURI JULY 1.

	July 1.	Jan. 1.
Capital..........	$10,513 011	$9,127,950
Deposits..........	2,940,080	3,348,343
Circulation..........	6,381,770	7,694,873
Coin..........	4,286,993	4,240,483
Discounts..........	5,281,435	4,992,254
Exchange..........	9,322 442	10,179,361
Due from Banks..........	456,455	1,090,702
Due to Banks..........	750,724	1,201,008
Notes of other Banks..........	579,156	1,066,037
Interest and Exchange..........	803,811	759,415
Expense, &c..........	220 368	235,810
Surplus and Contingent..........	592,259	287,830
Suspended debt..........	312,295	178,524

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1:

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec. at P'ts..	4,442,000	3,655,000	3,030,000	2,887,000	3,456,000
Ex. to G. B..	2,641,000	1,926,000	1,737,000	1,388,000	1,901,000
Ex. to France	574,000	421,000	374,000	401,000	478,000
Ex. other F.P	483,000	535,000	380,000	403,000	509,000
Total export.	3,698,000	2,882,000	2,512,000	2,192,000	2,888,000
St'k on h'd..	205,000	182,000	135,000	128,000	87,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts..	8,000	13,000	13,000	2,000	6,000
Ex. to G. B..	9,000	20,000	35,000	16,000	25,000
Ex. to France	1,000	4,000	1,000	10,000	—
Ex. other F. P.	8,000	1,000	16,000	2,000	7,000
Total exports.	26,000	25,000	52,000	28,000	32,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their weekly circular, prepared for the Cunard steamer to-day, remark:

The dry, hot weather continues, which is highly favorable for the cotton plant on all river bottoms and low lands, but unfavorable for the prospect on the high and sandy lands. During the past few days the accounts from Texas, Georgia and South Carolina represent the crop in those districts as suffering from want of rain. In other sections of the cotton growing country the prospects are good, and planters look with confidence to a large and early yield, should the season continue favorable throughout. The season, however, has thus far been unusually dry. A wet August would cause serious damage, and the chances are, we must have more than an average of rain during the remaining months of the year. Receipts, Exports, &c., show a gradual winding up of the season. The receipts are small. The exports light to Great Britain and France; to other foreign ports they are free for this late period of the season. The total to Great Britain and France looks formidable; a larger demand than usual from exporters in Liverpool, where prices are so much lower than with us, accounts in some degree for the falling off in the takings for other foreign ports from this country, as compared with last year.

Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS remark on the growing crop as follows:

"The crop continues to be favored with fine weather, and, with the exception of complaints of drought from the high, sandy lands, everything appears to be progressing favorably. From parties who have recently come through the cotton country, and from Southern correspondents, we learn that the plant is generally in a healthy condition, and the present appearance of the crop very promising. In some places the dry weather of May and June has caused a stunted growth as compared with the large, vigorous growth of last Spring, but the plant is well covered with forms and squares, while the crops on the river bottoms are all that could be desired. The remarkable absence of complaints thus far, though a favorable indication for the present, should not lead to premature anticipations for the future; for bad weather during August and September would do much to neutralize the present fine prospects. We have not yet heard of any more new cotton being received."

The case of the heirs of the Connecticut Land Company against the Cleveland and Columbus and Lake Shore Railroads, involving the title to the lands now occupied by these Companies as dépôt grounds at Cleveland, which has been pending in the United States District Court for several years, has just been decided by Judge MCLANE in favor of the Railroad Companies.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. Discount.
New-York State Currency..........	3-10@ —
New-England and New-Jersey..........	1-5@ —
Philadelphia..........	¼@ —
Baltimore..........	¼@ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania..........	⅜@ ¾
Interior Maryland..........	⅝@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana..........	⅞@1
South Carolina and Georgia..........	1 @1¼
North Carolina..........	1 @1¼
Virginia..........	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin..........	2 @2¼
Michigan..........	1 @ —
Tennessee..........	1¼@1½
Free Indiana..........	1½@ —
Louisiana..........	1 @ —
Mobile..........	1¾@ —
Canada..........	⅝@ ¾
Missouri..........	1¾@2

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre Warrants, ₱ acre..........	$1 00	$1 10
80 acre Warrants, ₱ acre..........	85	95
120 acre Warrants, ₱ acre..........	80	88
160 acre Warrants, ₱ acre..........	80	88

SPECIE.

Silver.				
Mexican Dols...	$1 07@ —		OldAm Qr.Dols.	$1 02@ —
Spanish Dollars.	1 12@ —		Span.Silver Doz..	1 22@ —
			Gold.	
Five-franc pieces	98@ —		Sovereigns........	4 87@4 89
French Crowns..	1 10@ —		Twenty Francs..	3 86@ —
German Crowns.	1 08@ —		Ten-thaler pieces	7 87@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —		Ten-guilder pcs.	3 96@ —
Guilders.........	40@ —		Span. Doubl'oons.	16 25@16 35
English Silver...	4 80@4 85		Patriot Doubl'ns.	15 70@15 75
Species.........	1 08@ —		Gold—Am. Old..	6c. prem.
OldAm.Hlf.Dols.	1 04⅛ —			

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 18, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last have been: 51 bbls. Ashes, 4,318 bbls Flour, 522 bbls. Corn Meal, 43,705 bushels Wheat, 2,418 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Malt, 248 pkgs Provisions, and 352 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 90 bbls., at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,252 bbls., including 877 bbls. Pots, and 375 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is in good request, at 36c.@37c. ₱ ℔.

CANDLES—Adamantine continue in demand, mainly at 16c.@17c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—The inquiry is gradually increasing, and prices are generally firm.

COFFEE—Sales have been made of 1,425 bags Maracaibo, and 850 bags Jamaica, on private terms; 3,000 bags Rio at 14¼c.@14⅝c.; and 230 bags St. Domingo, part at 13c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been dull and heavy to-day. Prices are nominal. 400 bales sold.

FEATHERS—Desirable lots have been scarce and quiet. No change has occurred in prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is rather inactive to-day, for State and Western Flour, though buyers have any existing advantage. The reported sales add up 10,250 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 15 @$5 25; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60, mainly at $5 45@$5 55; superfine Western, at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 25@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 35@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 50@$5 55; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 70 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State..........	$5 15	@$5 25
Extra State..........	5 40	@ 5 60
Superfine Western..........	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin..........	5 25	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio..........	5 50	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brand..........	5 75	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee..........	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee..........	5 85	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	5 80	@ 7 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at drooping rates. Sales have been reported of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 85 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian rules quiet, including superfine, at $5 05@$5 15, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 475 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive to-day at previous quotations.

FRUIT—Raisins have attracted more attention, chiefly from speculators, including Layer at $2 77½ @$2 80, and Bunch at $2 60@$2 62½, ₱ box. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat is less active, as holders of desirable lots of Spring are claiming higher prices. We have heard of sales of only 34,500 bushels, including white Canada, part at $1 40; unsound Canada Club at $1 10; white Western at $1 42 @$1 48; red Western (Winter) at $1 36; Milwaukee Club at $1 30; Chicago Spring at $1 25½; and new red Southern, part at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is doing better. Sales have been reported of 62,500 bushels, at 61c. for unsound; 61½c.@62c. for sound mixed Western: 65c.@66c. for yellow Western; 69c. for white Western; and 63c.@65c. for round yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 81c.@83c. ₱ bushel. Oats are more sought after, including poor to prime Canada, at 37c. @40c.; Western, 38c.@40c.; State, 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 36c.@39c. ₱ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL has prepared the following statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1859:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn. bu
New-York....July	13, 1860	491,193	2,243,161	1,589,745
New-Orleans.July	1, 1860	37	—	112,210
Philadelphia.July	1, 1860	33,455	128,432	241,965
Baltimore.....July	1, 1860	35	2,854	118,602
Boston........July	6, 1860	8,475	—	1,050
Other Ports..July	1, 1860	50	8,922	—
Total from Sept. 1, 1859		443,245	2,383,369	2,063 592
To about same period, 1859		91,230	415,800	342 013
To about same period, 1858		1,163 148	5,847,159	3,274,676
To about same period, 1857		846,250	7,253,440	4,604,491

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York....July	2, 1860	34,017	42,183	17,286
Other Ports...Latest dates		5 514	—	2,072

HAY—Sales have been reported of 500 bales North River, at 90c.@95c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—No important transactions have been reported in this line. Holders of desirable lots are firm.

HIDES—Are depressed and unsettled. The discouraging news from England has occasioned much excitement and uneasiness in the market. Dealers are not disposed to operate at present. Later accounts are anxiously looked for.

HOPS—We have heard of sales of 70 bales last year's crop at 6c.@12c. ₱ ℔.

IRON—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Scotch Pig at $23 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—The demand is limited, and the tendency of prices is downward.

LEATHER—Sole is selling rather slowly, but at unchanged figures. The news from England has checked business materially.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and $1 05 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand at previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and nominal, at $2 75@$3 ₱ 280 ℔s. Week's receipts, 2,114 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 5,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been plenty and depressed, closing at 37c.@39c., chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon. Week's receipts, 6,720 bbls.; estimated stock, 9,500 bbls. The movements of the week Messrs. BARTON & STOCKER notice thus: "During the beginning of the week just passed, this article ruled dull and heavy, there being no demand for export, and but little for home consumption, and a gradual decline was the result. At the close, however, a better feeling exists, the article evidently having 'touched bottom,' and a considerable quantity having changed hands at a decline of fully 2½c. ₱ gallon." Tar has been neglected, the nominal quotations are $2 06¼@$2 31¼ ₱ bbl. Week's receipts, 555 bbls. Estimated stock, 4,000 bbls. Resin has attracted very little attention, including Common at $1 50, Strained at $1 55@$1 57½, and No. 2 at $1 60@$1 90, ₱ 310 ℔s.; with low to fine and pale No. 1, at $2@$3 50, ₱ 280 ℔s. Week's receipts of Resin, 17,605 bbls.; estimated stock of Common, at the close, 15,000 bbls. Messrs. TURNER & STEWART have prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 *to July* 17, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls......	38,906	35,779
Spirits Turpentine, bbls......	78,976	34,103
Resin, bbls..........	379,453	306,674
Tar, bbls..........	40,009	20,337

OILS—A livelier inquiry has existed for Crude Whale at 40c.@46c. for inferior to selected, and Crude Sperm at $1 30@$1 35 ₱ gallon, closing firmly at our highest quotations for desirable lots, the market for which favors sellers decidedly. Palm Oil has been more sought after, chiefly at 8c. ₱ ℔. Linseed has been in moderate request at 58c.@60c. ₱ gallon. No very important movements have occurred in other varieties. In New-Bedford during the week, sales have been made of 1,310 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 30; and 3,100 bbls. Crude Whale, including, according to the *Whalemen's Shipping List*, 376 bbls. Northern at 42c.; 780 do. do at 42½c.; 120 do. do. at 43c.; 400 do. do. at 43¼c. ₱ gallon; 405 bbls. dark at 40c.@41c. Also 1,000 bbls. "Margueritta Bay" at a price not transpired, and 100 do. "Elephant" at 42c. In Newport, 200 bbls. crude Sperm were sold, for export, at $1 30; and in Edgartown 280 bbls. Humpback crude Whale at 38c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 16, '60.	41,576	112,830	1,016,800
Same time last year.......	56,770	158,379	1,697,600

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather dearer, today, about 900 bbls. having been disposed of, in lots, including New Mess, chiefly at $19 37@$19 50. Old Mess, at $18 50@$18 62½; New Prime, at $14 37½ @$14 50; and Old Prime at $12 50@$12 62½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and nominal. Lard is unaltered; the day's transactions add up 450 tcs. and bbls., at 13c.@13¾c. ₱ ℔. Beef continues in fair demand at old rates; sales 380 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 50@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request at 10c.@18c. for new State, and 10c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ ℔. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales 175 tcs., in lots, at $4 56¼@$4 87½, chiefly within the range, ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—The demand is mainly for Liverpool Fine, which is quoted at from $1 55@$1 75 ₱ sack.

SUGARS—Sales have been made to-day of 3,200 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅝c.@7⅛c.; and Melado, part at 4½c.@5¼c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at 21c @21¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d., 10,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 8d.@8½d.; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s.; 30 tons Oil Cake, 24 hhds. Tobacco and 50 tons Tallow at 22s. 6d.; 50 tuns Oil at 27s. 6d. For London, 12 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Levanter*, 849 tons, to Hong Kong at $11,500, if to Shanghai $12,000, or if to both ports $12,500; a brig, 300 tons, and a bark, 528 tons, to Bordeaux, Heavy Pipe Staves, $50; one, 340 tons, to Bordeaux and back, $3,400; a schr., 300 tons, to Marseilles, Light Pipe Staves, $35, Heavy do., $45, and Light Hhd. $25; a brig, 381 tons, to Sisal and back, $2,650; a schr., 131 tons, hence to Porto Rico, thence to Cuba and back to New-York, $450 ₱ month; a schr., 150 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,300; a bark, 300 tons, to St. Jago and back, Sugar, 42½c.; a brig, 258 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, $1,500; a bark, 216 tons, to south side Cuba and back, 40c.; one, 299 tons, to Cardenas and back, $5 and $2 75; one, 300 tons, to north side Cuba and back, $5 25; one, 340 tons, from north side Cuba to New-York, $5 50, and $1 37½ ₱ box; ship *Beaver*, 727 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., and ship *Crest of the Wave*, 948 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 18, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending July 18, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realise who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER

Is rather slack; the receipts heavy, considering the warmth of the weather. Good State Dairy firkins are wanted, and choice marks of Ohio find a ready sale at our best quotations. Fair marks of Ohio and ordinary State are abundant and sell slowly. Orange County Pails are firm at 20c.; fair pails from other sections are abundant, and prices favor the buyer. It may not be known to receivers of Butter here who are accustomed to visit the wharves of the People's Line mornings and base their ideas of the market from the amount of Butter arriving there, and have noticed the almost total absence of Butter there for some days, that the New-York Central Railroad have recently ignored all orders at Albany, and send all goods not specially marked otherwise, by the Hudson River Railroad, and this in the face of the written orders of the consignees. As at this season of the year it is desirable that Butter should have as cool a passage as possible, we would direct all shippers of Butter and Eggs over the New-York Central to mark their goods plainly to come *via* People's Line.

Orange County, pails, ₱ ℔..........	—	@	20
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ₱ ℔..........	16	@	18
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₱ ℔..........	17	@	18
Fair State Dairy, firkins..........	14	@	15
Fine State Dairy, half firkin tubs..........	16	@	18
Fair State Dairy, half firkin tubs..........	12	@	15
Welsh tubs, Fine State..........	16	@	18
Welsh tubs, Fair State..........	13	@	15
Western Reserve, fine..........	—	@	14
Western Reserve, fair..........	13	@	13½
Ohio, common to good..........	11	@	12½
Illinois and Indiana..........	10	@	13
Canada..........	11	@	15

CHEESE.

About 10,000 boxes go to Liverpool by steamer this week, but receipts continue heavy, and the feeling is easier on anything but strictly fine Dairies.

Fine State, ₱ ℔..........	9½	@	10
Fair State, ₱ ℔..........	6	@	8
Common State, ₱ ℔..........	3	@	5
Ohio, fine, ₱ ℔..........	8	@	—
Ohio, fair, ₱ ℔..........	4	@	6
Ohio, common, ₱ ℔..........	2	@	4
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₱ ℔..........	10½	@	11

EGGS

Are salable only, with the loss off, at our figures:

State, ₱ dozen..........	14	@	14½
Ohio, ₱ dozen..........	14	@	—
Long Island and Jersey, ₱ dozen..........	15	@	15½

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ₱ bushel..........	$1 00	@	1 25
Medium, new, ₱ bushel..........	80	@	90
Kidney, ₱ bushel..........	—	@	1 50
Marrow, ₱ bushel..........	—	@	1 25
Red and China, ₱ bushel..........	1 50	@	2 00

FRUITS.

Dried Fruits are unchanged—jobbers packing up scattering lots at our figures:

Dried Apples, State and Ohio, ₱ ℔..........	5½	@	5¾
Dried Apples, Southern, ₱ ℔..........	4½	@	5
Dried Peaches, peeled, ₱ ℔..........	6	@	14
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, ₱ ℔..........	8	@	9
Dried Blackberries, ₱ ℔..........	9	@	12
Dried Plums, ₱ ℔..........	20	@	—
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ ℔..........	20	@	—
Cherries, sour, ₱ ℔..........	5	@	8
Currants, ₱ ℔..........	4	@	5
Whortleberries, ₱ bushel..........	3 00	@	4 00
Raspberries, red, ₱ basket..........	4	@	5
Raspberries, black-caps, ₱ bushel..........	4 00	@	5 00
Blackberries, ₱ bushel..........	3 00	@	4 00
Peaches, Savannah, ₱ crate..........	4 50	@	5 00
Peaches, Charleston, ₱ bushel..........	4 50	@	5 00
Green Apples, Southern, ₱ bbl..........	2 50	@	3 00
Green Apples, Jersey, ₱ bbl..........	2 00	@	3 75

POULTRY.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Turkeys, ₱ ℔..........	12	@	14
Fowls, ₱ ℔..........	12	@	14
Ducks, tame, ₱ pair..........	75	@	1 00
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair..........	37½	@	75

LIVE POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, ₱ pair..........	75	@	—
Turkeys, ₱ ℔..........	11	@	—
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair..........	37½	@	75
Geese, ₱ pair..........	1 25	@	1 50
Wild Pigeons, stall-fed, ₱ dozen..........	1 25	@	1 50
Tame Pigeons, each..........	15	@	—

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

New Potatoes are increasing daily, while prices are falling.

New Potatoes, Dykeman, ₱ bbl..........	1 87	@	2 00
New Potatoes, Mercers, ₱ bbl..........	2 50	@	3 00
New Potatoes, Junes, ₱ bbl..........	1 75	@	—
Onions, new red, ₱ bbl..........	2 00	@	2 50
New Onions, white, ₱ 100 bunches..........	2 50	@	3 50
Beets, new, ₱ 100 bunches..........	—	@	2 50
Turnips, new, ₱ 100 bunches..........	—	@	2 50
Cabbages, ₱ 100..........	3 00	@	6 50
Cauliflower, ₱ 100..........	6 00	@	12 00
Squash, ₱ bbl..........	2 00	@	2 50
Cucumbers, ₱ 100..........	88	@	—
Green Peas, ₱ bbl..........	1 50	@	2 00
String Beans, ₱ bunch..........	25	@	44
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches..........	2 00	@	2 50
Tomatoes, ₱ bushel..........	1 00	@	—
Watermelons, ₱ 100..........	12 00	@	18 00
Green Corn, ₱ 100..........	75	@	—

FEATHERS.

Live Geese, ₱ ℔..........	40	@	45

BEESWAX

Is in fair sale at 33c. to 35c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 18, 1860.

The supply of animals of beef cattle, veal calves and cows for the week past has approached very near the weekly average for all of last year—the beeves differing but a single animal in number, and but a little in the average weight and quality. The demand is not quite up to the average, though not so far below as would at first be supposed. A larger number than usual of those City residents who have left for Summer quarters in the country, have tarried at points which are supplied with meat to a considerable extent from the City markets; while the number of strangers here at this season of the year is probably greater than ever before. The *Great Eastern* is daily attracting a multitude of visitors from neighboring cities and towns; and Southerners are here in much larger numbers than ever before. Of course, there is an active demand for beef, and the butchers are in good spirits, and buy freely. They took all the cattle offered this week, notwithstanding the advanced rates asked by the brokers, who were successful in getting into their own hands nearly all the stock. Probably at no former time has such a complete contest over the cattle been secured by that class of dealers who confine their operations mainly to this market. A few Western droves consigned direct to brokers, of course came through to their hands; but aside from these, there was scarcely a drove on the way to this week's market which was not met somewhere on the way and bought up by a New-York dealer. We heard of droves thus met and purchased even west of Suspension Bridge and Dunkirk. The usual reports of our expected short supply, which, of course, were not circulated until the cattle were fixed in the right hands, made butchers ever anxious, and they hastened to the yards yesterday and commenced their purchases so actively that but little over a fourth of the week's supply of cattle were left unsold this morning. Those who delayed going to the yards until this morning were alarmed, and they paid the advance cheerfully. Towards noon, however, the buyers being nearly all supplied, sales dragged, and the closing transactions were languid and at declining figures. The brokers have made a nice thing of it this week and are quite jubilant. The more ardent will try it again next week, and probably lose; the older heads will pocket their gains and lay back for a time. Such operations cannot be repeated often in succession; there are too many shippers mourning to-night over having sold out too soon, to be caught in the same way next week. The condition of the demand referred to above indicates the want of a fair supply of stock for a week or two, at least.... Milch cows are more abundant than last week, but we have no encouraging hopes to offer to owners of this kind of stock. The principal sales are effected by sending cows to the country and disposing of them at good rates.... Veal calves are not over abundant, and the rise in beef creates a better demand for veal; many of the calves being of a sufficient age and maturity to take the place of young beeves.... Sheep and lambs arrive very freely, but are taken up about as fast as they come in, at prices fully equal to those prevailing a week ago.... Live hogs have been in fair supply, but under a lively demand they are selling at a little advance, and we hear of none unsold to-night.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 17.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week..........	3,951	157	780	12,881	4,022
Previous week....	4,038	131	1,118	12,080	3,859
Same w'k last year	4,099	195	888	11,555	2,661

Weekly average of beeves for 1859..........	3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858..........	3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857..........	3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 21,791. Total number received the previous week, 21,426 being an increase of 365 sheep and hogs. There is a falling off in the receipts of veals.

Of the 3,951 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,300 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 296 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 8 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 22 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 28 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street, and 296 were sold mainly from the Hudson River dépôt or cattle yards on Sunday. The police have prohibited the sale of cattle at the regular yards, but frequent transactions occur openly at several places, and the animals are not only driven through the streets on Sunday, but are actually slaughtered on that day.

Of the 3,300 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 431 head came from New-York, 247 from Indiana, 1,044 from Illinois, 405 from Iowa, 250 from Kentucky, 707 from Ohio, 122 from Missouri, 63 from Pennsylvania, and 32 from Michigan.

The 3,597 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,313; Hudson River Railroad, 1,128; Harlem Railroad, 63; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 201; Hudson River Boats, 633; and New-Jersey Central Railroad, 259.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

In Wall-street parlance the "bulls" have again been successful. Stimulated by a little good luck last week—the first for a long time, and hence the more intoxicating—the "operators for a rise" pushed out in full force to meet the cattle destined for the present market, and buy up such as could be had. They did not content themselves by waiting for the cattle to reach Albany, but must needs intercept them at Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Toledo. The result was that ALEXANDER & CO.'s cattle, and those forwarded by H. R. SMITH & Co., were about the only lots which had not changed hands; and the reason why they did not, was because they were consigned to commission men here, and no responsible person accompanied them who was authorized to sell on the way. Speculation did not cease at the arrival of the cattle on Tuesday morning, but several of those who had bought on the way wholesaled their droves at the yards, and in some cases bought others. This will account for an advance of ½c. to ¾c. ₱ ℔. asked for the cattle at the opening of yesterday's market, and pretty effectually maintained during the first day of sale, when some three-fourths of the beeves were disposed of. Sales lagged a little this morning, and even dragged during the afternoon, at a decline of ¼c. upon the price of the preceding day—but as most of the animals had been disposed of, we quote an advance of fully ½c. ₱ ℔.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle..........	None.	None.
First quality..........	9¾c.@10¼c.	9¼c.@ 9½c.
Medium quality..........	9c. @ 9½c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poor quality..........	8½c.@ 9c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poorest quality..........	7½c.@ 8½c.	7c. @ 7½c.
General selling prices..	8½c.@ 10c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales....	9c. @ 9½c.	8½c.@ —

There were 3,300 bullocks on sale at ALLERTON'S, which was even more than were offered last week, so that the advance was owing more to a combined effort on the part of holders, than to a real scarcity of beef, as the best animals were only disposed of a little before sundown of the second day. The stock was generally very fair, above the usual average, and prices ranged pretty uniform, nothing worth mentioning selling under 8c., and very few animals going over 10c., although many of the best bullocks reached that figure. We think a word of caution to the exultant "bulls" may not be out of place, and would remind them of a "bearish" movement, likely to spring up. The butchers submitted to the "extortion," as they termed it, with becoming grace, but resolved to have their turn at the first favorable opportunity. Country butchers bought sparingly, as they could hasten home and pick up cattle in their own neighborhoods at less prices than they could buy here. Besides, they confidently anticipate a "rush" of stock in a week or two, just as soon as the TIMES and other papers inform the distant cattle men that beef is higher in New-York. Again, farmers and many grazers have been too busy securing their hay and grain to forward their stock. Now that harvest is about over, we may expect larger shipments, so look out for breakers ahead.... At Albany trade was unusually lively and competition strong. New-Yorkers took the majority of the stock, but some 800 head went East. Nothing was left at Albany.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

T. C. EASTMAN was selling 115 bought cattle from Illinois. They were the best large lot in market; home weight 1,500 ℔s., and rated 8¼ cwt. here. They averaged 9½c. The first 65 head brought $86 each, or plump 10c. There were one or two other lots with as good a top, but taking them through, they ranked as No. 1.

S. ULRY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER yesterday, 107 good, fine Illinois cattle of 7½ cwt., at 9c.@10c. They were a prime killing lot, favorites with the butchers.

CULVER & HARRIS sold, on their own account, 108 well-fed distillery cattle from Waterville, N. Y. Rated 8¼ cwt., and averaged 9½c. CULVER also had 60 fat Kentucky Durhams, of 8 cwt., which he run out at 9½c.

BLOOMER & MEAD bought 48 good Ohio cattle at the yards. They would dress about 8 cwt., and retailed, yesterday and to-day, at an average of 9½c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold one lot of 48 very fair 7½ cwt. Illinois steers, on their own account, at 9½c.

H. BARNES sold 56 fairish cattle, of 7 cwt., which he bought at the yards. They brought, at retail, 9c.@9½c. Also, 12 Westchester County steers, of his own feeding. They were fat, of strong 8½ cwt., and brought near 10c. ₱ ℔.

HURD & CAREY sold, on their own account, 84 light Ohio steers, oxen and heifers, bought of CONY. Rated 6¾ cwt., and run out at 8½c.@9c.

GEO. AYRAULT sold 38 of his own cattle, 18 of which were fed upon his place at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. They were all tip top animals, pronounced the best lot in market. Rated 10 cwt. average, and run out, 5 at $107 50 each; 5 at $100; 4 at $97 50, and the others $92 50, averaging $100 ₱ head, which was plump 10c.

WHITE & SON, for H. R. SMITH & Co., 144 pretty fair Iowa cattle of 7 cwt., which they run out at 9½c. All sold yesterday.

D. BARNES sold 48 pretty good Kentucky grade Durhams, bought at Albany, which he retailed here, yesterday and to-day. They would dress about 8 cwt., and brought 9c.@9½c.

H. HURD was selling 80 pretty fair Illinois cattle which he bought at Albany. They would dress 7½ cwt., were decent fed steers, and were running out, here, at 9c.@9½c.

MURRAY & GLOVER were disposing of 111 of the Alexander cattle. They were a very fair lot of Illinois steers, rated 7 cwt. strong, and were running out at 9½c.

C. W. CONGER sold on his and Mr. ALLERTON's account, 92 head of very good Illinois steers which weighed 1,440 ℔s. from the field in Illinois. They run out at 9c.@10c. Average 9½c. on 8¼ cwt. They were among the best large droves, and all sold yesterday. Also, 20 State cattle, of fair quality, at 9c. on 7½ cwt.

WHEELER & TEED sold 93 fine Ohio cattle, brought in by GEO. REED. Rated 8½ cwt., and sold for between $82 and $83 each.

DOTY & HOFFMAN sold 63 Ohio cattle, bought of MOSS at Albany; 7½ cwt.; good flesh, all steers, and sold at 9c.@10c. Also 38 Michigan cattle, of extra quality, bought of HEATH at Albany. Rated 8¾ cwt., and wholesaled at 9½c., to be sold again. They were one of the choice lots on sale to-day. Also 28 Ohio cattle, for ROGERS & DUNHAM. They were lightish cows and heifers, of 6¾ cwt., and run out at 9c.

MILCH COWS.

No change in this market worthy of notice. More cows are brought or sent in than can be sold, and little bunches of them are frequently to be met with on their way into the neighboring country, whither they are taken by those who are tired of waiting for customers. Those who contemplate sending cows to the City markets had better defer it for a while longer, as it is not likely they will bring as much as a butter or cheese making neighbor can afford to give for them. We noticed sales of two good cows, with their calves, at $35 and $46, respectively. The calves would have brought $6 and $9, separate from the cows. From $35 to $40 is all that need be expected for nice new milch cows, while very many sell under $30.

VEAL CALVES.

Owing in part to an advance in beef, and partly to a smaller number of veals, there was a livelier market, and rather better prices were obtained for part of the stock. Very few, however, went over 6c. ₱ ℔, live weight. They were mainly sold at 5c.@6c., with some common ones at 4½c. The pens at Forty-fourth-street were empty before night, which is more than can be said of many of the previous markets.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

We remarked last week that the receipts (12,080) were the largest for the present year. The footings for the present week (12,881) show a still larger number, but the demand and prices both keep up. The market has been good during the week—especially so on Friday last—and our quotations of last week will hold good for the present. In some cases, higher rates have been obtained; but usually, sheep have sold for 8½c.@10c., for their mutton, while lambs have brought 12c.@13c., ₱ ℔., net.

Receipts at BROWNING'S during the past week were as follows, viz.: From Ohio, 1,826, brought in, 867 by W. Myers; 192 by A. Cunningham; 306, R. McGraw; 199, J. Simons; 204, A. Morehouse; 368, Wells & Downing. From New-York, 2,642, brought in, 66 by G. C. Bedell; 38, H. Wilbur; 48, F. Schemerhorn; 125, L. Miller; 81, S. Stewart; 101, R. L. Bamber; 122, E. Roe; 426, S. Houseley; 89, R. Parrott; 97, G. L. Fero; 31, J. H. New; 78, M. Pratt; 145, J. Thorne; 121, J. Montony; 201, D. Poncher; 201, W. Graham; 235, J. Seeber; 162, G. F. Derby; 165, L. Brown; 19, J. Williams; 61, J. J. Plattner; 61, P. O. Neil. From New-Jersey, 990. brought in, 184 by A. Robbins; 24, B. and J. Van Cleef; 61, Craig & Mayberry; 127, O. Kline; 193, L. Bellis; 34, E. Hunt; 77, T. S. Cathers; 101, G. B. Holcombe; 61, J. W. Bellis; 48, J. G. Schomp; 22, Reed & Anderson; 13, B. Lawrence; 22, Apgan & Lindeberry; 23, T. Chesney. From Indiana, 888, brought in, 341 by J. Simons; 214, J. Moncrief; 333, D. A. Bartlett. From Pennsylvania, 132, brought in, 100 by W. La Rue, and 32 by J. Steer. Total, 6,478.

Among the sales are the following, as reported by the several sheep-brokers:

HAGER, MILLS & MORTIMER sold.

265 sheep..........	$978 25	152 sheep & lambs.	463 57
204 sheep..........	751 12	159 sheep & lambs.	632 00
200 sheep..........	857 75	261 sheep & lambs.	600 25
192 sheep..........	857 00	40 lambs..........	177 50
70 sheep..........	353 75	103 lambs..........	442 00
20 sheep..........	87 50	57 lambs..........	231 00
58 sheep..........	217 50	1721	$6,739 19

Which was an average of $4 32½ ₱ head.

BELLIS & KENT give sales of

No.	State.		Owner.	
155	N. J.	sheep and lambs..	G. B. Holcombe....	$633 00
79	N. J.	sheep and lambs..	P. G. Van Cleef....	260 75
193	N. J.	sheep and lambs..	L. Bellis..........	804 00
34	N. J.	sheep and lambs..	E. Hunt..........	129 00
61	N. J.	sheep and lambs..	J. W. Bellis........	254 12
48	N. J.	sheep and lambs..	J. G. Schomp.......	219 00
23	N. J.	sheep and lambs..	P. Voorhees........	86 25
22	N. J.	sheep and lambs..	Apgar & Lindeberry	85 00
100	Penn.	sheep and lambs..	Wm. A. Law........	319 50
303	Ind.	sheep and lambs..	D. & A. Bartlett....	961 87
1018				$3,804 15

Or an average of $3 73 each.

JAS. MCCARTY gives sales of 568 head, averaging $3 60 each.

R. H. HUME quotes 1,602 head; sold for $5,888 68, or an average of $3 67 ₱ head.

HEART & WEST report sales of 1,099 sheep and lambs at an average of $3 90 each.

THOS. C. LARKIN sold:

92 sheep..........	$366 62	101 sheep & lambs.	$461 75
89 sheep..........	428 75	145 sheep & lambs.	524 75
113 sheep..........	381 38	80 poor lambs.....	110 00
21 sheep..........	57 00		
193 sheep..........	739 00	947	$3,473 83

Which is an average of $3 67 each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW give the following as the past week's receipts at their Sixth-street market:

From New-York—1,250 by Capt. R. McGraw; 202 P. H. Bogart; 56 G. Johnson; 54 A. W. Smith; 13 G. Conklin; 76 W. Kelly; 47 R. Manning; 135 J. Stork; 206 L. Bailey; 66 P. Reed; 23 S. Beckwith; 41 M. Barnes; 10 H. A. Lamphere; 64 W. E. Dorland. From New-Jersey—83 by A. M. Allaire and 44 by T. Coleman. From Ohio—98 by Watson & Hodges. Total, 2,468.

Sheep are quoted as selling about as last week; lambs rather better.

The following sales are given, viz.:

260 sheep & lambs.	$938 12	47 sheep & lambs.	$199 76
44 sheep & lambs...	191 50	52 sheep & lambs.	231 00
125 sheep & lambs.	462 00	139 sheep & lambs.	402 50
202 sheep & lambs.	681 75	206 sheep & lambs.	737 00
183 sheep & lambs.	691 25	66 sheep & lambs.	255 25
180 sheep & lambs.	673 25	23 sheep & lambs.	63 25
99 sheep & lambs.	343 00	347 sheep & lambs.	1,171 13
54 sheep & lambs.	128 00	162 sheep & lambs.	661 13
208 sheep & lambs.	824 00		
Totals..........		2,383	$8,743 87

ALLERTON reports 1,043 as the receipts at Forty-fourth-street, which sold about as last week.

CHAMBERLIN gives receipts of 2,892 head.

To sum up, the market has been well supplied, and trade continues good. Lambs are improving in quality as they gain age, although we saw one lot of tailings offered at $1 75 each—little affairs they were—while some large, fat Jersey lambs brought $6 50 each, and two very extra sheep sold for $22.

HOGS.

These continue to sell as fast as they arrive, and prices have favored the drovers during the week. Receipts have been larger than for several previous weeks, but the demand continues unusually good for such hot weather. Prices are fully ¼c. ₱ ℔., live weight, higher than one week ago. Several lots were sold to-day at 6⅞c.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live Weight.	Dead Weight.
Corn hogs—prime..........	6⅞c.@6⅞c.	8¼c.@8⅜c
Corn hogs—medium..........	6⅜c.@6⅝c.	8¼c.@8⅜c.
Corn hogs—light and fat..	6⅜c.@6 9-10c.	8¼c.@8⅜c.
Still hogs..........	6c. @6⅛c.	7¼c.@7⅜c.
Mast hogs..........	6c. @6⅛c.	7¼c.@7½c.

Market clear. Hogs selling quick, prices favoring the seller.

Horse Market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 17.

There remained unsold at the sales stables at Twenty-fourth-street, 556 head from last week. Sales for the week have showed a decline in prices and numbers. Two pair of coach horses sold at $1 000@$1,100 ₱ pair, but very fine ones; there has been no other inquiry or sales of that class of stock for the week; but few single horses for road or pleasure sold. Prices up to last week's prices, $200@$225 each. Cart horses are held at $125@$150; but few sales, it being the dull season for that class of customers. No saddle horses sold nor any inquiry for them; most of the customers for pleasure horses being in the country. No sales or demand for shippers. At CHAMBERLIN'S there is about 70 head of French ponies held from $80 to $100 each, and have been selling well for country trade. Sales for the week amount to 168 head, of which were sold at

Chamberlin's..........	35	Post & Nichols'..........	26
J. O. Taylor's..........	38	J. Carpenter's..........	16

Omnibus and Railroad Companies are well supplied for the present. The stock on hand amounts to 533 head. Several fine horses have been taken to the country to be kept until Fall trade commences. Several common horses on hand at $75@$100 each, mostly horses that have been used in the City.

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PERSONAL.

GEORGE.

If that's your last reply,
I've nothing left but to comply. A. M.

G. J. K.—DON'T GET VEXED; WHEN I SEE you all will be right. GEORGE.

ANNIE E. C., BROOKLYN—WILL FIND A letter from H.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1860.

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NIBLO'S GARDEN—GANEM, OR THE SLAVE OF LOVE—BALLET—MY DAUGHTER'S DEBUT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—IRELAND AS IT IS—THE GREAT EASTERN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE WOMAN AND THE ARTISTS—TYCOON.

WINTER GARDEN—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD—LATEST FROM NEW-YORK—LAST MAN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—GISSIPUS—MIDDY ASHORE—WILLFUL MURDER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PERFORMANCES BY THE JUVENILE FAIRIES.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our correspondent at Buenos Ayres, writing on the 28th of May, gives an interesting account of the improvements inaugurated by the Government. About $60,000 have already been appropriated for the erection of school houses. Buenos Ayres is, rightly considered, far in advance of all the other Spanish American Republics, except, perhaps, Chili. The United States Exploring Expedition, initiated some eight years ago, under Capt. PAGE, has finished its explorations, and is about to return home. All the principal tributaries of the La Plata have been surveyed.

As intimated in the TIMES of yesterday, an official war is likely to grow out of the reappointment of Capt. MEIGS to the Superintendency of the water-works at Washington. The contingency then anticipated has actually occurred, in the appointment by Secretary FLOYD, of Capt. H. W. BENHAM, of the Topographical Engineers, as Chief Engineer of the Aqueduct, to have the direction of all operations for its completion and preservation. The official order promulgating the appointment is already issued. Capt. MEIGS, under its provisions, is simply a subordinate of Capt. BENHAM, and is to furnish to him all plans and estimates for the prosecution of the work.

Another report has been made to the Indian Department by the Agent of the Pawnees, Mr. GILLIS, in which he gives the particulars of another attack upon the village of that now comparatively helpless tribe by the Cheyennes, Sioux and other bands. We gave in the TIMES a few days since his report of a former attack, in which he prevailed upon the hostile bands to desist, but with a threat to return and renew their attack on a subsequent day. I seems that they have carried their threat into execution, although at a time when the Pawnee warriors were absent on their annual hunt, leaving in the village only a few sick and crippled men and squaws. They scalped one of the squaws, burned about twenty lodges, and destroyed all the growing corn and vegetables. It is to be hoped that Government will immediately institute measures for the more efficient protection of these friendly Indians.

An address to the "Knights of the Golden Circle" in Virginia has been issued by Gen. BICKELY, in which he orders them to repair to their encampment in Texas by the 15th of September. He announced that money to a considerable amount has been raised by the people of Texas, who appeal to the sister States for aid—the design being to "Americanize and Southernize" Mexico. This, however, is to be done, he says, in a perfectly lawful manner.

The ratification meeting of the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE at the Cooper Institute last evening, was largely attended, and conducted without material interruption. JOHN M. BROWER, Esq., presided, and the platform was occupied by a large number of office-holders, among whom were Collector SCHELL, Marshal ISAIAH RYNDERS, and a full delegation from the Custom-house and Post-office. Speeches were made by Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Capt. MARRYATT, Mr. A. R. WOOD, and the Chairman. The resolutions and addresses claimed that BRECKINRIDGE and LANE were the regular Democratic nominees; that Mr. DOUGLAS was outside the Party, and nominated by a bogus Convention; that the New-York Delegation was bought, and that the Democratic Party had been split by scheming, trading politicians who had sold themselves to DOUGLAS.

A "Houston" Convention was held at Schenectady yesterday, consisting of about twenty persons, which was presided over by J. S. VAN RENSSELAER, Esq., of Albany. An address was presented for adoption advocating the nomination of SAM HOUSTON as an independent candidate for the Presidency; and after an unsuccessful attempt to substitute a declaration in favor of indorsing BELL and EVERETT, it was adopted. A Committee was then named by the meeting to select an electoral ticket, and subsequently reported one consisting only of members from districts having delegates in the Convention. The proceedings here became so distasteful to the Chairman that he left the Convention, followed by several other members, and the affair finally terminated in an indiscriminate row.

The Coroner's Inquest in the Walton and Matthews murder case, was concluded yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, and their testimony was important, though nothing was elicited which absolutely fixed the guilt of the assassinations on the accused, CHARLES JEFFERD. The weight, however, of the entire evidence which has been taken, was such that the jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned as their verdict, that the murders were committed by JEFFERD, and he was conveyed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the message of the Mayor, removing Messrs. CRAVEN and TAPPEN, of the Croton Aqueduct Department, was taken up for consideration, and a special committee of five was appointed to examine into the matter. Another message was received from the Mayor, enumerating a long list of specific charges against the individuals proposed to be removed.

In the Board of Education, last evening, the report of the Finance Committee, in reference to the dismissal of the teachers of the public schools in the Fourth Ward, was adopted, with an amendment by Mr. WATERBURY, to the effect that the President and Clerk of the Board should be authorized to sign warrants for the payment of the salaries of such teachers as were in office previous to May 7. The vote on the report, so amended, was 24 Yeas to 3 Nays.

Six convicts employed in the marble quarry, at Sing Sing, attempted to make their escape yesterday by running past the guard. One of them, named JOHN RHAN, was shot through the head and instantly killed, and CHRISTIAN BECKSTEIN, the notorious burglar, who was leader in the attempt, was beaten insensible before he could be subdued.

The City Guard, accompanied by a number of invited guests, visited Fort Hamilton yesterday for the purpose of practicing with the 36-pound barbet guns at that post. Thirty-six shots were fired at a target sixteen hundred yards distant, with fair success.

The Stock Exchange was again active yesterday, and the market in the afternoon greatly excited by what appeared to be a fresh eagerness to buy for the rise. The Railways of the West, and Hudson, Erie and Harlem nearer home, were the most buoyant. New-York Central closed a fraction lower. The Railway mortgages firm and in request. State Stocks dull, Money and Exchange steady.

Flour was heavy and prices favored buyers. Desirable lots of Wheat were held with more firmness, and were less freely purchased. Corn was in good request at rising rates. The transactions in Provisions, Hops, Hay, Rice, Metals, Hides, Leather and Whisky were limited. Sugars and Coffee were active and buoyant. Cassia was quite brisk. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Live Stock Markets have received about an average supply of animals for the present week. The lively demand for meats, produced by the large influx of visitors at present in the City, enabled the sellers to advance their prices a little; the rise of ½c. ℔ lb. at yesterday's general weekly cattle market, however, was mainly due to the fact that the drove were nearly all bought up by speculators while on the way here. Veal Calves and Sheep sold briskly at previous rates; and live hogs advanced about ½c. The total receipts at all the City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered: 3,951 beef cattle; 157 milch cows; 780 veal calves; 12,881 sheep and lambs; and 4,022 hogs. Very few arrivals of any kind were unsold last evening.

A Pertinacious Prelate.

"His Grace," the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New-York, is certainly an Englishman. We know how heinous a charge this is to bring against the clerical glory of all Celtic America, yet surely nothing but that traditional incapacity of John Bull for knowing when he is beaten, can account for the pertinacity with which "His Grace" perseveres in maintaining the position taken by him at Fordham, that the Protestant world, outside of New-England, has done nothing for education. Of this pertinacity the TIMES is the chosen victim, and the *Tribune* the congenial vehicle. Its latest development appeared yesterday morning in the form of the following notable communication, of which we omit only a small bit of Archiepiscopal scurrility:

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: THE NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day has an article against Archbishop HUGHES, which is even weaker than its former statement. In one of its assertions we are astonished to learn that the monk, ROGER BACON, a far greater man than either NEWTON or GALILEO, owed his education to Oxford. We know that THE NEW-YORK TIMES has a conscience very different from ours. But history, in the main, is the same for all men. Has THE NEW-YORK TIMES a private history which other people cannot have access to? This would alter the question. The TIMES states that GALILEO was subjected to persecution, during his lifetime, by Italian prelates, on account of his having asserted the rotation of the earth. Will the TIMES have the kindness to instruct us as to the truth of this statement?

The writer has original and contemporary documents which would seem sufficient to refute this and other superstitious notions inherited by Protestants, both as to history and biography. But the TIMES may have a book up stairs which would enlighten us all.

History, "in the main being the same for all men," it is hardly necessary for us to assure anybody but the Archbishop that there have been several illustrious BACONS in England, and that our allusion to that more or less well known Protestant, FRANCIS, Lord Verulam, a scholar of Trinity at Cambridge, and author of several philosophical treatises of some repute, was carried by a slip of the pen three centuries backward into the Catholic days of his namesake, the Somersetshire monk, whom Oxford counts among her glories. It is a slight but characteristic circumstance, that the Archbishop, in emptying this vial upon our head, should have confounded our first article, in which this slip occurred, with our second, in which it was clearly indicated and set right.

"His Grace" is kind enough to conjecture that we keep a "book up-stairs that may enlighten us all," and that we possess a "private history." He also intimates that he is himself the possessor of "original and contemporary documents which would seem sufficient to refute the superstitious notion" that GALILEO was "subjected during his lifetime to persecution by Italian prelates" on account of his asserting the rotation of the earth. "His Grace" does us too much honor. That our "conscience differs" from that of "His Grace" would indeed seem to be indicated by His Grace's recent assertion that he felt it to be a very great piece of condescension for him to acknowledge that he had borne false witness against one of his neighbors; but we can assure him that the "history" in which we find the facts so unpalatable to archiepiscopal orators out for a holiday is by no means nearly so private as his own "original and contemporary documents," whereby he feels confident of proving that the prelates of the seventeenth century, so far from tormenting, adored the great astronomer of Florence; that the pupil of RICCI was never summoned to Rome to recant his doctrines, and that on the 22d of June, 1632, the holy tribunal, "superstitiously" supposed to have compelled the aged philosopher to "abjure, curse and detest" the solar system, did really themselves invent an orrery, pay GALILEO for lecturing on the planetary orbits, and calculate, in conclave, the identical eclipse of the sun which yesterday swept from the Pacific to the Mountains of the Moon. It is in this "history" that we find our warrant for exposing the Archbishop's ridiculous assumption that all the educational progress of the last three hundred years is to be credited to the Catholics who founded colleges in the days before the Reformation; save and except in the instance of New-England, which happy country owes her exemption to the fact that she had no existence as a civilized State before that time. As nothing but "original and contemporary" documents could satisfy even a Fordham audience that MASSASOIT was a good Catholic, and that Harvard College was founded by a congregation of Pequod Franciscans, "His Grace" felt reluctantly compelled to render to the Puritans their due.

As all the world is not a Fordham audience, it is hardly worth while to hold the Archbishop cruelly and in detail to account for his extravagant excursions into educational history. Yet, as a curious exposition of the part which Protestantism has really played in the development of liberal education, we may be allowed to glance for a moment at the origin of the most important educational machinery of the two greatest Protestant Universities of Europe. The Colleges which WILLIAM DE WYKEHAM, WALTER DE MERTON, HUGH DE BALSHAM, BALLIOL, HENRY VI., and other illustrious Catholics founded at Oxford and at Cambridge are to-day but the skeleton of the magnificent university system of England.

Every professorship of law, of letters, of science, of philosophy, which exists at either University has been established since the Reformation, with the exception of the four Regius Professorships, of Divinity, Civil Law, Medicine and Greek, founded in 1540 by the heretical HARRY VIII., and of the Lady MARGARET'S Divinity Professorships founded by his grandmother, the not very orthodox Countess of RICHMOND.

Both Universities have for three centuries been administered under the Protestant statutes of 12 and 13 Eliz,; and Protestant statesmanship is now making them accessible to men of every faith. The Bodleian and Radcliffe Libraries, the Ashmolean Museum, the Radcliffe Observatory, the Clarendon and the University Press, the Public Theatre, the Taylor Institution, all the University Scholarships, and a majority of the College Scholarships at Tory Oxford, are of purely Protestant origin. Whig Cambridge owes to Protestantism even her professorship of that science of casuistry, of which "His Grace" is so sincere, yet so unsuccessful, an amateur.

The Sadlerian and Hulsean Foundations, the prizes and medals, the University Scholarships, the Library and Press, the Fitzwilliam, Mesman and Anatomical Museums, the Observatory and Botanic Garden; in a word, the flesh and blood of the *Alma Mater* are Protestant to the core.

One word more, and we have done with the venerable but vituperative "Metropolitan of New-York." Archbishop HUGHES pronounces the "Monk ROGER BACON," a far "greater man than NEWTON or GALILEO." The monk of Ilchester was, indeed, no unworthy namesake of the writer of the *Instauratio Magna*, and it is a striking tribute to the influence of Protestant liberty, even upon those who blindly revile it, that a Catholic Archbishop of New-York, in the nineteenth century, should feel himself free to do homage to the rare and glorious genius of a man who anticipated LUTHER by two centuries in his denunciation of the abuses of the monastic life, and the corruptions of the Papal power. We can only hope that PIUS IX. may be too much occupied with his domestic affairs at this moment, to concern himself about the audacious admiration which one of his pet prelates expresses for an innovator whom three Popes persecuted even to his grave. If the Archbishop goes on at this rate, we shall one day have him lauding the heretics WATT and FULTON for revolutionizing the commerce of the world, and the excommunicated VICTOR EMANUEL, for marrying law to liberty and religion to justice, in that Italy which kings have tried so hard to tyrannize into conspiracy and priests to plunder into atheism.

The Post-office and Express Companies.

The determination of the Post-office to appropriate the business of letter-carrying in this City to itself, and drive the Express Companies out of the field, though of course perfectly legal, will, unless great changes are made in the Post-office mangement, be grossly unfair to the public. The Express Companies would never have obtained any business at all, or deprived the Post-office of one cent of receipts, if a large portion of the public had not been satisfied that they did their work better, more efficiently and more punctually than the Government. The rate charged by them for the carriage and delivery of letters was the same, and they owe the thriving business they have been doing solely to the fact that in the opinion of the public they were more trustworthy than the concern in the Old Dutch Church.

Why they are more efficient than the Post-office we all know. They conduct their business as a private merchant does his, and select their carriers, and sorters, and clerks, with reference exclusively to their business qualities. They employ them because they believe them to be honest, intelligent, zealous, and efficient, retain them as long as they continue to be so, and discharge them as soon as they cease to be so. If a man went into any express office in the City, and asked for employment because he believed in squatter sovereignty, or had worked for the Administration at the last election, the manager would laugh in his face.

Now, we think we are by no means unreasonable when we say that unless Mr. DIX is prepared to adopt the same principle in the employment of the servants of the Post-office, that the express companies adopt in the employment of theirs, it is very unfair to the public to deprive them of the services of the latter. We care not how honest or zealous the Postmaster himself may be—if his subordinates have been appointed to their places because they support BUCHANAN, and are liable to dismissal if they support DOUGLAS, it is morally impossible that the work should be well done. The class from which the Post-office and Custom-house clerks are recruited is the last class in the world from which any private citizen would select persons for the conduct of his own business. *Roués*, adventurers, gamblers, bankrupts, scamps and incapables, of all climes and creeds, betake themselves to electioneering as a last resource, and look to Federal offices for their reward, and we all know they get it. To tell the public that men of this stamp will perform duties requiring honesty, intelligence, promptness and punctuality in an extraordinary degree, as well as the employes of companies who depend for success altogether on their efficiency, would be a piece of impudence of which the Government, we are glad to say, has, so far, not shown itself capable.

But if it cannot do this work of distributing letters as it ought to be done, we submit with all deference, that it is no gain to the public to call on the aid of the law to drive all other competitors from the field. Unless it is prepared to announce that the Post-office has been reorganized, and its employes selected in the same way as those of private companies, it is morally bound to leave the public to choose between its services and those of other people. As it stands, it is the worst Post-office in any country of equal standing in the world. It does less work, and does it worse. It does not deliver letters without an extra charge; it does not deliver them at all, if by accident or mistake they are not prepaid; it has no money order department, as in England; and the number of miscarriages and delays which occur every day is enormous. Why this should be so, no one would need to be informed who was furnished with a list of post-masters and clerks throughout the country, with a short summary of their antecedents, and of the reasons for employing them.

We have not the least hope, we may add, of any radical reform. No reform would be worth anything unless it were based on a total removal of the Post-office from the arena of party politics, a consummation which we need hardly say, is all but impossible. No party will surrender an instrument of which every election proves the usefulness. The Republicans themselves, much opposed as they are just now to Federal corruption, would laugh at any one who suggested their making the Post-office neutral ground when they got hold of it. And worse still, the personal integrity and efficiency of the Postmasters is of little value. Nobody doubts, for instance, Mr. DIX's fitness for his post; but we all know he must have accepted office on the condition, now so well recognized that it need not be expressed, that he would use his patronage for political purposes, when the occasion required. Under these circumstances, the private expresses have furnished the public with the only remedy for governmental slovenliness and inefficiency. For the Post-office blunders, mistakes and delays there is no redress, and if there was redress, it would be much too troublesome and tedious for any one to rely on it, who could avail himself of the great source of all excellence in trade, industry, science and art—competition.

The Douglas Ticket—Position of Mr. H. V. Johnson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of yesterday, in your leading editorial, you state what I, in common with many other friends of Mr. DOUGLAS, consider an error in point of fact. In referring to Mr. JOHNSON, the candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. DOUGLAS, you say:

"His colleague on the ticket, moreover, Mr. H. V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, is among the most open and resolute of the opponents of the whole doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—and advocates Congressional protection for Slavery in the Territories."

Now, if you were correct, Sir. the position of Mr. JOHNSON would be entirely inconsistent, and the Douglas ticket palpably incongruous.

Without assuming to be authorized to speak for Mr. JOHNSON, I think you must have, unintentionally, misrepresented him. I have no time, and you have no space to spare, to enter into the history of the doctrine of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty, or what Mr. JOHNSON may have said about it at some anterior date, and under circumstances differing widely from those which at present surround us.

I have only now to say that he is now the colleague of Mr. DOUGLAS, and that I know of no difference of opinion between them in regard to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories.

As I understand that doctrine, and the opinions of Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. JOHNSON, and all others who take the middle and accepted ground between the extreme doctrines of the disunionists at the South and the sectionalists at the North, as general unanimity prevails among them as was ever known to exist on any great question in the history of the country.

As I understand this doctrine, it is simply and briefly this: That Congress has no power to prohibit or establish Slavery in the Territories of the United States; that a Territorial Legislature, the creature of Congress, has no power to enact laws which Congress itself is constitutionally incompetent to enact; that within the Territories of the United States all property is entitled to full and equal protection—else our Government becomes a failure; that without any intervention of Congress by special enactment to protect any particular property, the Constitution and the laws already afford ample protection to every species of property.

I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. JOHNSON on this subject recently at Baltimore, and I am confident I have, in the foregoing propositions, correctly expressed his doctrine. If I am correct, you are mistaken. Yours, respectfully, A.

Our correspondent means well enough, but he fails to render the cause he advocates any special service. He thinks Mr. JOHNSON must be in favor of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty because he is on the ticket with Mr. DOUGLAS, who is *known* to be a supporter of those measures. We do not see the force of the argument. His position perhaps *ought* to render his sentiments certain; but unfortunately the current standard of political morality is not sufficiently high to render the inference irresistible. We endeavored the other day to procure some light on the subject from previous speeches and declarations of Mr. JOHNSON himself,—and quoted passages from them showing beyond controversy, in our opinion, that he did not believe in the right of a people of a Territory to exclude Slavery, and that he does believe that it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect the owners of slaves in the enjoyment of their "property" in the Territories, whatever may be the will of the people upon the subject. Our correspondent, however, dismisses as impertinent all inquiry into "what Mr. JOHNSON may have said about it at some anterior date, and under circumstances differing widely from those which at present surround us." We can, therefore, only fall back on the fact of his nomination, as conclusive of his opinion.

After all, it makes very little difference whether Mr. JOHNSON is or is not in favor of Popular Sovereignty, if that doctrine is correctly laid down in the concluding paragraph of our correspondent's letter. According to him Popular Sovereignty in a Territory means, that the people of the Territory have no right to meddle with Slavery,—that slaves are "property" there as well as in the State from which they come, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect their masters in holding them as property. Popular Sovereignty thus expounded, is a sovereignty which does not reside in the people,—but in the owner of slaves;—and Congressional intervention is unconstitutional, simply because it is not necessary to the protection of slave property. In this sense, Mr. JOHNSON may be a non-interventionist. We doubt, however, whether Mr. DOUGLAS would accept this as a correct definition of his position.

An Important Movement—Artillery Practice of the City Guard.

That well-known corps of citizen soldiers, the City Guard, under the direction of its commander, Capt. MANSFIELD LOVEL, has initiated a movement which cannot fail to be of very marked importance to this City, and, indeed, to the country at large. It has undertaken to qualify its members to work the heavy guns in the forts provided for the defence of our harbor,—and the result of its efforts, as shown by the target practice of the Company yesterday at Fort Hamilton, was such as must turn the attention of other companies of our volunteer soldiers to the very great importance of the movement.

The forts by which New-York is to be protected from an invading fleet mount about 400 guns, which would require at least 2,500 men to make them effective. The regular force, it is well known, cannot furnish any such number of men for this specific duty, without weakening its efficiency in other quarters. The greater part of the regular army is doing arduous and most honorable duty upon our Western and Southwestern frontiers, and cannot be withdrawn from those sections of the country without very serious injury to the public interests committed to its care. In case of any sudden outbreak of hostilities, therefore, with England or France,—(and any war that may arise with either of those countries will come upon us suddenly,) we should have no trained and disciplined force at all adequate to the service of the guns, and the garrisoning of the forts provided for the defence of of this great and rich metropolis. Yet nothing requires special discipline and instruction more imperatively than such service, and we should be at a very great disadvantage if hostilities with any strong naval power were to find us unprovided in this particular.

Capt. LOVEL has conceived the idea that our Volunteer troops ought to be drilled for this service, so that upon any emergency they could completely man the forts and serve every gun provided by the General Government for our defence; and he has himself set the example of public spirit and self-denial, which the execution of the project requires, by drilling his own Company in the service of heavy artillery. They have been prosecuting this study in their drill-rooms for some weeks, the Common Council having furnished them a gun for such purpose; and yesterday they made their first practical essay in the service. The War Department had granted them the use of the guns at Fort Hamilton, and had directed them also to be supplied with ammunition. They left the City in the ferry-boat *Peconic*, which was gratuitously furnished by the Union Ferry Company, accompanied by a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce and several other invited guests, and reached the Fort soon after 1 o'clock. The company numbered about 50 men, and they took charge of six of the barbette 32-pounders upon the Fort,—in two divisions, five men being assigned to each gun. The target was an ordinary cask,—43 inches across and about 45 long,—floating in the water a little over a mile from the Fort. There was a fresh wind and the bay was exceedingly rough, so that the target frequently disappeared entirely from sight. There were three small fishing boats lying nearly in range a little beyond the target, and several sailing-vessels in the immediate vicinity, which delayed the commencement of the firing for some little time. Half-a-dozen blank cartridges produced no effect,—but the first ball fired, whirling through the air with the strange sound, half roar and half scream, peculiar to the movement, and striking the water in their neighborhood, throwing a dense cloud of spray some ten or fifteen feet into the air, made a decided impression upon the sailing-vessels, and speedily cleared the field. The fishermen, however, remained at their posts during the whole performance.

The men worked the heavy guns, if not with the ease and rapidity of reglars, certainly with a good degree of vigor and efficiency. The six were loaded and sighted at once, and the firing was in succession at the order,—the interval between the guns being only sufficient to watch the striking of the ball. The firing was at an elevation at first of four and a half, and after one round, of five degrees. The line of fire is first taken by sighting directly at the target, and then the piece is elevated by a screw so as to bring the top of the marked scale in range with the muzzle. Considerable allowance had to be made yesterday for the wind, which blew sharply from the northeast, directly across the range of fire.

Under all these disadvantages the firing of these inexperienced gunners,—none of whom had ever before fired a shot,—was remarkably good. Out of 36 shots discharged, more than half would have struck the hull of a vessel of ordinary size, stationed where the target was;—and at least half a dozen were very close and admirable shots. Major ANDERSON, who commands the garrison at present in the Fort expressed the warmest approbation of the performances of the Guard and said that they were in the highest degree encouraging. After the firing was over the Company returned to the City—an excellent collation having been provided on board, at which toasts were drank and speeches made by Capt. LOVEL, Col. SHUMWAY, Col. DURYEA, and other gentlemen present. Among the guests was Col. ELLSWORTH, of the Chicago Zouaves, who made some very excellent remarks upon the Artillery and Light Infantry, as the two arms of the service for which this country has special need—the one in the East, and the other in the West.

We cannot help regarding this movement as one of very great importance, and as opening a new field of very decided usefulness to our citizen soldiers. The City Guard is entitled to great credit for the spirit with which they have commenced it. We trust the public will appreciate their efforts, and that other Companies will take steps to imitate so good an example.

Sanitary Condition of the City.

A very good estimate of the size of New-York and of the work that is performed within its limits may be arrived at from the Sanitary Report of the City Inspector for the week ending last Saturday. During those seven days 255 nuisances were abated and 183 notices of nuisances were served, over 1,600 loads of night soil, 500 dead horses and cattle, and some 3,000 barrels of offal were removed from the City limits. The need of unceasing vigilance on the part of the authorities is demonstrated by the fact that 5,573 barrels of diseased meats and fish were seized during the same period, though it does not appear that the people who make a practice of offering unwholesome food for sale receive the punishment that they richly merit. In the department of street-cleaning, 277 laborers were employed, and some 16,000 loads of garbage were carted off.

This is no very large exhibit for a city like New-York. To keep the metropolis in a tolerably clean condition, especially during the Summer months, double this quantity of garbage should be removed. Nevertheless, the City at the present time is unusually healthy—unusually healthy—that is, for New-York. The deaths for the week ending July 15 were less by 155 than the deaths during the corresponding week last year. A large proportion of the deaths were, as usual, among children. The mortality among New-York children during the Summer months is frightful, mainly, of course, among the poorer classes. All who can, should take their children to the country, if only for one day in the week, in order that they may be invigorated by fresh, wholesome air.

The Great Eastern.

It will be seen by a notice in another column, that the visit of the *Great Eastern* draws to a close. The Directors announce that she will be closed to the public after the 28th inst.—a week from next Saturday—and that she will take her departure for England on the 16th of August, touching at Halifax on the way.

Meantime, she is to make an excursion to Cape May, leaving on Monday morning, the 30th, and returning on Wednesday morning. This will be a most admirable opportunity to witness her performances as a sea-going vessel, and the Directors count with some degree of confidence on having a large company. The number of tickets to be sold will be limited, and the price for the excursion, covering three days, is $10—which certainly cannot be considered high. She will, undoubtedly, take out a large number of passengers on her voyage to Europe, as very many persons intending to cross the Atlantic during the season will probably so arrange the time of their departure as to go in her if possible.

We understand that the Directors are quite satisfied with the reception of the vessel in this country, and that the objects of her visit have been fully attained.

Minor Topics.

—Referring to the abandonment of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE by Senator BROWN, the Chicago *Times* declares the "back of secession is broken." How does the *Times* know? The Secessionists have not yet shown their backs.

—The Albany *Standard*, which floats the flag of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE at the head of its columns, is eloquent in urging the New-York Democracy to support its candidates, with what sincerity we may be puzzled to know; since it declares that "if DOUGLAS carries New-York, the election will go in to the House, where JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE or JOSEPH LANE will certainly be chosen." Why does not the *Standard* support DOUGLAS?

—Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who is spoken of by a contemporary as "a gentleman whose name has been mentioned in one section of the Union in connection with the Presidency," proposes to spend the Summer and Autumn in California. The idea is not a bad one. His presence may thus secure one free State for the conspiracy ticket; a triumph against which Mr. DOUGLAS is not likely to have a Slave State to set-off, unless he migrate to Missouri for the campaign.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is not always happy in its historical allusions. In an article upon the aims of GARIBALDI, in his Sicilian campaign, it says magniloquently:

"It was for such a cause that the grand struggle beginning at Bunker Hill and closing at New-Orleans was enacted, and from the result of which rose this colossal Republic, covering a continent. And it was for the want of that full freedom which GARIBALDI demands for Sicily and Italy, that the vast South American States have languished, when possessing such immense natural advantages—that unison of spiritual with temporal power, which is the bane of both and the blight upon the flower of freedom."

—It is a disputed point whether the Zouaves are able or not to teach our *militaires* the art of drill; but in some other respects their example and behavior may well be imitated. It is not often that a body of over sixty young men can be found so perfectly irreproachable in their morals and general conduct. The rules under which they serve are stringent in the extreme, and forbid gambling, drinking, and even billiard-playing, on penalty of expulsion. It is greatly to the credit of the Zouaves that they should thus voluntarily renounce all temptation to be led astray; nor is it surprising that they, after this exhibition of moral courage, should prove themselves to be one of the most gallant and efficient corps in the militia service of the country.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The War against the Pawnee Indians—Appointment of a Chief Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct—The Assault on Gen. Bowman.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 18.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE PAWNEE INDIANS.

Agent GILLIS, of the Pawnee tribe of Indians, who lately reported the attack upon that tribe by the Cheyennes, Sioux and other bands, as noticed in the TIMES, again reports, under date of July 5, that the Pawnees started on their Summer hunt on June 29, crossing the Platte River at Eagle Pass, and leaving behind their sick and cripples, consisting of six men, six squaws, and about the same number of children. On the morning of July 5, the same war party, which had made the previous attack, again returned, caught and scalped one squaw and burned twenty of the principal lodges, and destroyed their growing corn and vegetables. The war party remained three hours roaming about the place, and then left, passing up the Loup fork of the Platte. Agent GILLIS has concealed these helpless Indians in two underground caves near his residence, where he says he will feed and protect them as far as he can, trusting that the War Department will soon afford them the protection guaranteed them by treaty. The Indian Office has already called the attention of the War Department to these depredations, and asked the military intervention of the President, as authorized by the nineteenth section of the intercourse act of 1834.

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

In view of an official war, likely to grow out of the plan adopted by Secretary FLOYD for the prosecution of work on the Washington Aqueduct, under the singular provision of the act of Congress of June 25, I deem it important to lay before the readers of the TIMES the whole of the order issued on this subject yesterday:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 17.

The following directions are hereby given for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct, in accordance with the act of Congress of June 25.

First—Capt. H. W. BENHAM, of the corps of Engineers, in addition to his present duties, is hereby appointed Chief Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct, and will have the direction of all operations for its completion and preservation. He will appoint all necessary assistants, clerks, workmen, &c., and certify all bills for material or labor, for payment by the officer under whose superintendence the appropriation is to be expended.

Second—Capt. M. C. MEIGS, as disbursing officer of these works, will, in accordance with the above act of Congress, furnish the Chief Engineer, in full detail, all plans and estimates for these operations, and examine works under construction from time to time, for which every facility will be afforded him by the Chief Engineer; and he will keep such general supervision of the work as to assure himself that they are being constructed according to his said plans and estimates. And if, at any time, he should find variations therefrom, he will promptly report the same to the Chief Engineer for correction, and, if necessary, to the Secretary of War.

Third—He will also be charged with all the disbursements of moneys for these works, and the making of payments for all materials and labor for the same, on the written certificate of the Chief Engineer, of amounts due, or on the order of the Secretary of War.

Fourth—To aid Capt. MEIGS in these duties, he will be authorized to employ a draughtsman if necessary, and also a clerk.

Fifth—As soon as plans and estimates are furnished to the Chief Engineer, he will make arrangements for a most vigorous prosecution of the works, and he will report to the Secretary of War for approval, the number of assistants, clerks, &c., that he may require, designating the persons and the compensation proper for each.

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. BOWMAN.

The prosecution of SCHNABEL, for assault on Brigadier-General BOWMAN, comes up in our Criminal Court to-morrow. The defendant will admit the assault and justify it. He will also review the action of the Administration and its "organ," from the appointment of Gov. WALKER to Kansas, to the time of the assault. Rich developments are anticipated.

Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 18.

Gen. BICKLEY has published an address to the Knights of the Golden Circle, in Virginia and other Southern States. They are ordered to repair to thier encampment in Texas by the 15th of September. He says the citizens of Texas have raised money and material to the amount of $498,000, and appeals to her sister Southern States for contributions. The object is declared to be to Americanize and Southernize Mexico, looking to the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. Such a course is to be taken as will not violate the neutrality laws, the Knights going into Mexico as emigrants, and becoming *bona fide* citizens under, it is said, Mexican sanction. The Order is represented to number 50,000 members.

Secretary FLOYD has left Washington for Virginia, to recruit his health.

Commencement of Harvard College.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 18.

The Harvard College Commencement Exercises took place to-day in the First Church, at Cambridge. The church was packed to repletion.

Among the prominent guests on the platform were Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Gov. BANKS, Judge DOUGLAS, Chief Justice SHAW, Hon. SOLOMON PARSONS of Ill., with many others.

The exercises of the Graduating Class seemed to give much satisfaction.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon the following gentlemen: JAMES WALKER, Ex-President of Harvard College, Hon. WM. B. REED, of Philadelphia, JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, of Boston, and Lord LYONS, British Minister at Washington.

Among those receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity are: Bishop ALFRED LEE, of Delaware, Rev. THOMAS HILL, President of Antioch College, and Rev. WM. BROCK, of London.

The graduating class to-day numbered one hundred and six.

Newfoundland Fishing Boundary Commission.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 18.

The steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. PEGRAM, U. S. N., Commander, leaves this port to-morrow for the fishing-grounds of the British North American Provinces. Ex-Gov. HUBBARD, of New-Hampshire, U. S. Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty, with other officials, proceed in her to Newfoundland, where they will be joined by the British Commissioner, and proceed to define the fishing boundaries, as provided for in the treaty between the United States and England.

The city authorities of Charlestown have appointed a committee to arrange for a public demonstration of welcome to the first Galway steamer that arrives there, and a dock has been selected for her.

Attempted Escape from Sing Sing.

ONE OF THE CONVICTS KILLED.

SING SING, Wednesday, July 18.

Six convicts, who were on the marble quarry at the prison, attempted to escape this afternoon by running past the guard. One of them named JOHN RHAM, was shot by the officer, J. SALLES. The ball passed through his head, killing him instantly. CHRISTIAN BECKSTEIN, the notorious burglar and pickpocket, who is serving out his seventh term, was the ringleader, and evinced a determination not to be taken back to the prison alive. He made a desperate struggle with principal keeper B. F. GULICK, who was compelled to knock him insensible before he would yield. The others were soon captured by the officers.

News From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 17.

The schooner *Suffolk* has arrived, from Vera Cruz 7th inst.

TORRI & Co., bankers at the City of Mexico, had failed; liabilities large.

Advices from Mexico report that ZULOAGA has escaped from MIRAMON, and pronounced in favor of the Liberals.

Movements of Ex-President Van Buren.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 18.

Ex-President VAN BUREN and JOHN VAN BUREN were in this city to-day. They are on their way to Sharon Springs.

City Election in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, July 18.

The election of City Treasurer to-day resulted in the choice of J. H. T[illegible], Republican, by 932 majority.

Arrival of the Flying Fish at St. Johns, the Advance Courier of the Prince of Wales.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, July 18.

H. B. M. steam gunboat *Flying Fish*, the ad-

vance vessel of the Prince of Wales squadron, arrived at this port at 11 o'clock to-day. She left England on the 1st of July. The main squadron would leave Devonport on the 11th.

Another Fire at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 18.

J. S. REAL & Co.'s hardware store was destroyed by fire to-day, and the fire is still raging.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 17.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived at Tybee at 11 A. M., and at her wharf at 4½ Tuesday afternoon.

Weather Report.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, July 18.

Wind S. E. Thermometer 75°. The eclipse has just commenced on a quarter of the sun.

No signs of the *Connaught*.

Foggy and calm at Cape Race.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 18.

Capital stock	$36,681,700
Loans and discounts	65,153,500
Specie	5,685,000
Due from other Banks	7,995,000
Due to other Banks	11,098,000
Deposits	20,312,500
Circulation	7,560,600

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE REMOVAL OF MESSRS. CRAVEN AND TAPPAN—MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR DETAILING THE CHARGES AGAINST THEM—A SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Board of Aldermen met at the usual hour last evening, President PECK in the chair.

Alderman CORNELL moved that the unfinished business be taken up.

The Mayor's Message, removing Messrs. Craven and Tappan from the Croton Acqueduct Department, was then read.

Alderman CORNELL moved that the Board advise and consent to the removal of Mr. Tappan.

This was ruled out of order.

Alderman STARR moved to refer the Message to a Special Committee of three.

This was carried by a vote of 7 to 5. Smith, Henry, Bagley, Brady, Starr, Peck and Owens voting in the affirmative, and Barry, Tuomey, Cornell, Boole and Seagrist voting in the negative.

Several remonstrances, numerously signed, against the removal of Messrs. Tappan and Craven, were laid on the table.

The following communication from the Mayor, stating in detail the charges against Messrs. Craven and Tappan, was referred with the previous communication to a special committee.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: On the 11th inst. I had the honor to submit to your honorable body a communication removing Alfred W. Craven from the office of Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and Thomas B. Tappan from the office of Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, for the causes therein named. The Board have deferred definite action upon the subject for the reason, as was alleged in debate, that the causes stated were insufficient. I now have the honor of submitting some additional reasons for these removals, which I am confident will meet with the prompt indorsement of the Board.

It having been intimated to me that the estimates of work done upon the Reservoir now in course of construction already largely exceeded its original estimated cost, I called upon the Croton Department for a statement—a copy of which is annexed, marked A—from which it appears that the work already done, up to April 30, 1860, amounts to $694,385 48, exceeding the original estimate for the whole work by more than $60,000.

I have also called for an estimate of the work remaining to be done to complete the Reservoir, and in reply have been furnished with the inclosed vague and loose statement from the Engineer in charge—marked B—from which it may be inferred that there is between $250,000 and $300,000 required to finish the work, of which one-half or more is for the gate-house, which was not originally intended to have been included in the contract of Messrs. Fairchild & Co.

These statements show the quantities of the several kinds of work completed and remaining to be done on the contract of Messrs. Fairchild & Co., (exclusive of the gate-house,) and on comparing these quantities with those originally estimated by the Engineer, the following remarkable discrepancies appear:

First—That the excavation has been *increased* by an amount of from 30 to 60,000 cubic yards, or 7 per cent.

Second—That the puddle has been increased by an amount of 25 to 30,000 cubic yards, or 37 per cent.

Third—That the embankment has been *decreased* by an amount of 215,565 cubic yards, or one-third less.

Fourth—That the stone paving has been *decreased* by an amount of 46,941 cubic yards, or 1,280 only of the original amount.

Fifth—That the paving in cement has been *increased* by an amount of 18,867 cubic yards, or more than nine times greater.

Sixth—That the concrete masonry has been *increased* by an amount of 33,563 cubic yards, or more than forty times the quantity originally estimated.

These remarkable discrepancies, together with the largely increased cost of the Reservoir, naturally direct attention to a more particular examination of the nature of the changes made in the original plans, which have caused these discrepancies and increased cost, and to ascertain their effect upon the interests of the City.

It requires either the professional knowledge of the engineer, or the experience of a contractor acquainted with such work to determine the actual value of the different kinds of work required for this Reservoir. Not having that knowledge, I have availed myself of the opinions of the most skillful contractors, as expressed in their bids for this work (see page 161, Doc. No. 2, 1858) to ascertain how these changes in the plans have affected the interest of the City and the contractors, and also how they would have affected the original award of the contract for this work.

This examination leads me to the conclusion that wherever these changes have been made they have proved very beneficial to the contractors, and in most cases have largely increased the amount which the City must pay for the work.

For instance, a diminution of the embankment for which the contractors have *only one cent* per cubic yard, and an increase on the excavation for which they have *twenty-one cents* per cubic yard, and a diminution of the stone paving for which they have only *one dollar and ten cents*, and an increase in the paving in cement for which they have *four dollars* per cubic yard.

The enormous increase in the concrete masonry, for which the City is compelled to pay *five dollars* per cubic yard, when other responsible bidders, well acquainted with the value of such work, offered to do this item at much less, even as low as $2 98 per cubic yard, is another remarkable change.

The document before referred to shows that the engineer estimated the bid of Messrs. Fairchild & Co. at $97,354 32 lower than the offer of Messrs. John P. & T. Cummings, Jr., while it now appears by his present estimate of quantities, that if the contract had been given to Messrs Cummings & Co. instead of Fairchild & Co. the City would have saved over $40,000.

The engineer's mistake in this award is therefore nearly $140,000, and has resulted in a loss to the City of over $40,000.

As the engineer has been proved to have been mistaken to the extent of $140,000, may it not be safely assumed that he is still mistaken in the work to be done, (some $250,000,) in the same ratio, so that the City will probably lose by this mistake nearly $100,000.

The notoriety which has been given to the large increased cost, and the expensive and peculiar changes which have been made in the plans of the Yorkville Reservoir, have directed my attention to an examination of this work in the first instance, and the result has satisfied me that all the contracts which have been made, and all of the work which has been executed under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department for a few years past, requires a very strict investigation.

A large portion of this work under the charge of this Department is of so purely a professional nature that it must necessarily be left to the ability, industry and integrity of the Engineer of the Board, and if he is wanting in either of these qualifications the interests of the City must be sacrificed, as it has been shown to have been in the case of the Yorkville Reservoir.

The increased consumption of water in the City has already exhausted the supply, and within the next few years it will be necessary to adapt the whole works to an increased consumption and a more equalized distribution.

These important changes in the works, involving an increased capacity of the pipes over the High Bridge, in the Manhattan Valley, and through various districts in the City, will require a large outlay of money, and it is indispensable that the plans of the works shall now be arranged with the utmost skill, and that the contracts should be let and the work done so as to avoid the enormous losses and errors which have been shown to have been made in the New Reservoir.

In commenting upon this subject, I have abstained from giving currency to any of the rumors which have reached me, but have confined myself to the results which are patent to any citizen who will take the trouble to examine the papers herewith submitted.

If I am correct in the conclusions drawn from the statements here presented—and, of course, being founded on mathematical data, there can be no error—I am confident your honorable Board and the public will unite with me in the belief that A. W. Craven, the Engineer, is disqualified for the important trusts confided to him, and that there is sufficient cause to warrant me in his removal and the appointment of some other and more competent person in his place.

Another cause is to be found in the following statement: Your honorable Body, as a constituent part of the Common Council, adopted a resolution to confirm an assessment for paving Forty-ninth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue, with trap block. In the performance of this work the Engineer did not exercise a proper vigilance.

The remonstrances of nearly every property owner on the line of Forty-ninth-street, between the above avenues, copies of which are annexed, marked C and D, disclose the fact that the materials employed were not in accordance with the terms of the contract, but that an inferior quality of stone was used, and also that the work was performed in so negligent a manner as to cause it to settle in many places immediately after its completion. The Croton Board had notice of the defective character of the material employed on the work on the 11th of October, 1859, but notwithstanding, on the 14th of December, 1859, gave a certificate of its completion and acceptance, on which doubtless the action of the Common Council was based. Either the property owners on Forty-ninth-street, embracing several of our most intelligent citizens, are utterly mistaken in their emphatic condemnation of the work or Mr. Craven has been guilty of gross negligence in its supervision and examination.

There is yet another case which can hardly be reconciled with the constant care and entire accuracy demanded of one to whose professional skill is intrusted the construction of important public works. I allude to a sewer now in progress in Fortieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, in which an error in the grade was made of eight inches at the maximum, which may involve the City in litigation and loss, and throws a serious responsibility on the Engineer of the Board.

But there are other causes in which not only Mr. Craven but Mr. Tappan are equally culpable. They have retained in office persons who have been proven guilty of official delinquency, committed as officers of the Department.

On the 7th of December, 1859, Paul Chappell and three other persons made a complaint to the Croton Aqueduct Department, stating in substance that John Cornwell and William Conboy had taken a contract for the excavation of a cellar for Mr. Henry J. Armstrong, at Yorkville; that Cornwell had furnished powder, fuse and tools belonging to the Department to aid in the performance of this contract, and that he had fraudulently returned the time of the men while working on this job, for which they were paid by the Department.

Cornwell and Conboy were at the time of the complaint and subsequently in the service of the Department. Testimony was taken as it regards these charges before the Department, by which it appeared that the contract was made with Conboy alone. Cornwell was foreman of a gang, and through his agency or assent a number of the men belonging to it were allowed to labor on the cellar in course of excavation by Conboy. Some of the men testified that they were paid by Conboy, others that they worked *gratuitously* for him, and several that they received pay from the Department for the period that they were engaged in the service of Conboy.

If there is the least hesitation in inferring the fraudulent and collusive payment of money to workmen under the foremanship and through the agency of Cornwell, there is not a shadow of doubt that he permitted Conboy to appropriate the property of the City, and use of the tools in his charge in excavating the cellar. The charge is fully substantiated in this particular by Conboy himself, who admitted that he borrowed powder, fuse and tools from Cornwell.

The testimony was closed on or about the 13th of December, 1859, and on the 6th day of March following Mr. Tappen, the acting President, stated that both these persons were at that time in the employ of the Croton Aqueduct Department, Cornwell as foreman of the pipe gang, and Conboy as blaster. They are yet employed there.

In the face of this gross irregularity on the part of Cornwell, in permitting workmen connected with the Department to pass into private employ and allowing the actual conversion of public property, he is retained by Messrs. Craven and Tappen in the service of the Department, and the party who had appropriated the property and derived a benefit from the labor of men paid by the City, was also retained in his position after the circumstances were brought to the knowledge of the heads of the Department.

The Charter emphatically declares that any officer of the City Government, or person employed in its service, "who shall commit any fraud upon the City, or convert any of the public property to his own use, or knowingly permit any other person so to convert it, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, in addition to the penalties fixed by law, shall forfeit his office, and be excluded forever after from receiving or holding any office under the City Charter."

That Cornwell and Conboy violated this provision of the Charter is clear, and their retention in the public service by the chief officers of the Department was an act highly subversive of good faith and honesty in the discharge of duty on the part of their subordinates.

Allow no dispensing power in such a case as this, and its attempted exercise in defiance of the Charter by the then Acting President and Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department calls for the most decided vindication of the statute thus set at naught by those whose duty it was to have enforced its penalties.

It should be observed that all the foregoing matters occurred previously to the entrance on office of the present President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, Mr. STEPHENS, who is in no respect implicated therein.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

A.

Estimate of work done and materials delivered and prepared on and for the construction of the new reservoir by Messrs. FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co., under their contract made with the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, April 2, 1858, made in conformity with the 32d item of the specifications of said contract, and being from commencement of work, 1858, to April 30, 1860.

Amount estimated to this date.	Items of Work.	Contract price.	Price of this estimate.	Amount of this estimate.
$71,788	E. Of excavation of soil placed in temporary spoil banks	21	21	$15,075 49
	E. Of excavation of soil placed in embankments	..	..	
100,161	E. Of excavation for puddle	..	21	22,218 81
524,111	E. Of excavation of earth and stone, less than half a yard, placed in permanent spoil bank and embankment	..	..	
102,003	Total excavation.			
159,873	F. Of excavation of solid rock	85	95	240,879 85
94,672	G. Of puddle and puddle bank	20	20	18,934 40
327,024	H. Of embankment	1	1	3,270 24
12,088	I. Of broken stone prepared	1 10	90	10,879 20
3,328	I. Of broken stone placed in embankment		1 10	5,860 80
170	K. Of paving	1 25	1 25	212 50
20,676	K2 Of paving laid in cement mortar	4 00	4 00	88,504 00
	L. Of stone for paving, not obtained on the reservoir ground	3 00	..	
	M. Of clay, earth, sand or gravel for puddle, not obtained on the reservoir ground	1 00		
	N. Of earth for embankment, not obtained on the reservoir ground	50		
1,185	O. Of brick wall laid in cement mortar	10 00	10 00	11,350 00
24,401	P. Of concrete	5 00	5 00	122 005 00
	Q. Of feet, board measure of timber, for sheet piling	25		
88,788	Q. Of square feet of sheet piling	..	25	24,684 50
76,000	Bricks delivered	..	5 00	280 00
800	Barrels cement delivered	..	1 00	800 00
	Total amount of this estimate			$676,692 59
	Deduct 20 per cent., in accordance with the terms of the contract			75,000 00
	Amount due			$601,692 59
	Add bills allowed for pumping, grubbing, &c			17,748 60
	Total			$619,441 19

(Indorsed) N——A. Croton Water-Works Extension, Fairchild, Walker & Co. Estimate of work done and material furnished on construction of new reservoir, from commencement, 1858, to April 30, 1860. $619,441 19

B.

[COPY.]

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE, May 2, 1860.

To the Croton Aqueduct Board:

GENTLEMEN: The data in the office not worked up, and the want of others not yet obtained, in consequence of the constant changes in the work, leave me without the means of giving you an immediate answer to the inquiry of "the quantities of work and materials and work required to complete the new reservoir." To give these quantities definitely would require considerable time and expense in this stage of the work. As requested by the President of your Board yesterday, I will give an estimate on such data as are before me, and on my judgment of what will probably be required. The quantities for the gate houses, &c., are not complete, as some of the details of the plans have not been completed. These are, however, but a small per cent. of the whole. The quantities required to complete the work under Fairchild, Walker & Co.'s contract are thus approximately estimated as follows:

Earth excavation, 120,000 to 150,000 cubic yards, dependent in some degree on the manner in which the outer bank is finished in connection with the work on the Central Park.

Rock excavation, 30,000 cubic yards.
Puddle, 10,000 to 18,000 cubic yards.
Embankment, 100,000 cubic yards.
Paving in cement, 30,000 cubic yards.
Concrete, 10,000 cubic yards.

These quantities have varied from the original, as it was anticipated they might from the nature of the work, when the contract was made, and special notice was given to that effect, and special authority was reserved by your Board, by the contract, to make such changes as circumstances in your judgment should require. Changes, some by your authority, have been made, which have altered some of the quantities very largely.

For the gate-houses on the Reservoir and Aqueduct, and works connected therewith, the estimate is as follows:

9,560 cubic yards of concrete masonry.
1,343 cubic yards of brick masonry, in arches.
2,800 cubic yards of other brick masonry.
1,375 cubic yards of rubble-range masonry.
2,575 cubic yards of cut-range masonry.
869 cubic yards of dimension cut-stone masonry.
8,061 square feet of cutting grooves in cut-stone do.
437 pounds of wrought iron in clamps and bonds.
82 steps of iron stairway.
17 feet of hand railing on stone steps.
384 feet of vitrified stone pipe, 15 inches diameter.
68 feet of vitrified stone pipe, 6 inches diameter.
80 feet of vitrified stone pipe, 2 inches diameter.
2 skylights.
4,330 cubic yards of earth excavation.
4,850 cubic yards of rock excavation.
3,800 cubic yards of embankment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Engineer in charge of New-Reservoir.

C.

MESSRS. ASSESSORS: The undersigned are parties in interest, and have examined the improvement specified in the above notice, together with the assessment therefor, and object to the confirmation of the same for the following reasons:

First—That a large number of the blocks used in the construction of the pavement in question were defective in measurement, and therefore not in conformity with the fourth subdivision of the specification; all of which was brought to the attention of the Department having cognizance of the matter at the time, and in season to have prevented it; and

Second—That an excess of fifty-two yards and a fraction is assessed upon the property on the line of said street, over and above the Surveyor's estimate of the same, making a difference of one hundred and twenty-one 68-100 dollars, ($121 68,) against the parties assessed; and

Third—That thirty-one days' inspection fee is charged against the property, whereas it should have been twenty-seven, (the time bid by the contractor,) making a difference of four days, or eight dollars, wrongfully charged to the improvement; and

Fourth—That seventy-six 62 100 dollars, or two per cent, on the whole cost of the work, ($3,831 24,) is levied upon the said improvement as a fee for assessing the same. Whereas, the late act of the Legislature of the State, in relation to taxes and assessments in the City of New-York, passed April 14, 1859, clearly forbids the laying or collection of any such item of charge, as more fully appears by section 16 of said act, reading as follows, to wit:

"The said Board of Assessors, or a majority thereof, shall make all estimates and assessments, give all notices, receive and pass upon all objections, and certify to the Common Council in accordance with the existing laws relative to all such matters. The said Assessors shall each receive an annual compensation of two thousand dollars, to be paid by the Comptroller of the City of New-York from the City Treasury, and which shall be in lieu of all other compensation."

Under these circumstances, and for the reasons set forth above, the undersigned respectfully protest against the confirmation of the said assessment.

PINCKNEY & MOULTON,
F. R. TILLOU.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1860.

To the Board of Assessors:

The undersigned, owners of property and residents on Forty-ninth-street, between third and Lexington-avenues, most earnestly remonstrate against the acceptance, approval or confirmation of the work of paving with Belgian pavement on said street, between said avenues, for these reasons:

First—The specifications under which the contract was made for doing the work required, that the stone used for the pavement should be what is commonly called and known as trap-block, being uniform square blocks, this requirement has been totally violated and disregarded by the contractor.

Second—The contract under which the work was performed required the above kind of stone to be used, and that the pavement should be laid in a complete and workmanlike manner, neither of which has been done; but, on the contrary, a thin and very inferior quality of stone was used, and the work was so improperly performed that it has already settled in several places below the line or grade.

For these reasons, which are open to proof, your subscribers humbly pray, &c.

JAMES SAXTON,	THOMAS BOYLE,
J. M. HENRY,	THOMAS McMANUS,
C. DE FOREST,	BRYAN McCAHILL,
JNO. JUST,	REILLY & CO.
JNO. JUST & RUTTER,	

A communication was received from the Comptroller with draft of an ordinance to provide means for increasing the supply of Croton water and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Chair named Aldermen GENET, BOOLE and STARR as the Special Committee to consider the Mayor's communication relative to the dismissal of Messrs. Tappan and Craven.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE ON THE FOURTH WARD TEACHERS' DIFFICULTY, AMENDED AND ADOPTED—THE TEACHERS TO BE PAID.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening. In the absence of the President, Mr. CURTIS, who is now in Europe, Mr. GREEN was elected on the fourth ballot to serve as President until his return. Mr. GREEN tendered his acknowledgments for the honor shown him in a brief speech, and immediately appointed Mr. DAVENPORT President *pro tem.*, as he had some checks to sign for teachers, which would require his temporary absence from the Board.

An anonymous communication was received from a student of the Free Academy, complaining of the distribution of awards in that institution. Being without signature it was laid on the table.

The Finance Committee reported that $11,024 13 had been expended, since the date of their last report, out of the special appropriation fund, leaving a balance of $11,130 30 now on hand.

The special report of the Finance Committee, relative to the removal of the Fourth Ward teachers, was presented.

Mr. SHINE, of the Fourth Ward, spoke adversely to the report of the Committee, justifying the Inspector of that Ward, who refused to sign the pay-roll on the ground of illegality in the removal of the teachers. He said that the Inspectors were allowed to vote on the occasion of the removal merely as an act of courtesy, and that the vote of the Trustees was sufficiently large in favor of the removal to make it legal, independent of the vote of the Inspectors. He denied that "money, religion and politics" had anything to do with the removal, as stated in the report; and was surprised that the Finance Committee should make such an allegation merely on the strength of "rumor," and without any proof of the fact. He hoped that the report of the Committee would not be adopted, and that the Board would sanction the pay-rolls of the teachers.

Mr. WATERBURY believed that the removal of the Fourth Ward teachers was a highly reprehensible act. Whether it originated in politics and religion or not, he was in doubt; but he hardly thought that the school officers of that Ward had sufficient regard for any religion, to warrant the public in inferring that this was their main motive. It was more probable that, having committed a wholesale act of injustice, they were glad to excite the religious prejudices of their constituents, in justification of their conduct. As an act of justice to the dismissed teachers of that Ward, who were suffering for want of their pay, he moved, as an amendment to the report, an additional resolution, to the effect that the President and Clerk of the Board be authorized to sign warrants for the payment of the salaries of such teachers as were in office previous to the 7th of May, so far as their pay rolls were on file in the Board.

Mr. TUCKER spoke in favor of the report; and referred to the testimony taken before the Committee in proof of the assertion that the teachers were removed without just cause, and wholly on personal, political and religious grounds.

Mr. GLOVER wished to enter his protest against the publication of the report of the Finance Committee in the newspapers, before it was submitted to the Board. He considered the act highly improper, and as a member of the Committee disowned having had anything to do with it.

Mr. DOUGHERTY, of the Fourth Ward, opposed the report of the Committee, which he said was not sustained in its conclusions by the evidence. He opposed the removal of the teachers, but still he did not think the conclusions of the report were justified by the facts, as proved.

The vote was then taken on Mr. WATERBURY's resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 26 to 8.

The report of the Committee, as amended, was then adopted by a vote of 24 to 3.

The Board then adjourned.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The regular meeting of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday at — o'clock, P. M. The following general order was promulgated, and went into effect yesterday:

GENERAL ORDER.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
New-York, July 18, 1860.

CAPTAIN—*Sir:* Hereafter in the daily returns of arrests, you will carefully note in each case in the proper columns, the disposition made of the prisoner, and by whom—naming the magistrate—such disposition is made. In carrying out this order it will be necessary for the officers or patrolmen who convey the prisoners to Court to remain in Court until the several cases are disposed of, and return to the officer in charge of the station-house, the result of the examination by the magistrate; where parties are bailed or held for bail, to state the amount in each case, and whether for trial or for good behavior. To enable the returns to be complete, the time for making daily returns is hereafter extended to 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Sup't.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

The effect of this order may be beneficial, as showing the manner in which the Justices second the efforts of the Police for the suppression of crime, but the evening papers complain of the measure on account of the delay which it will cause in obtaining and publishing the returns. A patrolman was dismissed for intoxication, and several members were fined for slight offences, the amount thus collected being paid into the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The regular weekly meeting of this Board took place yesterday, President VERPLANCK in the Chair. A communication from the City Chamberlain, Mr. Platt, announcing that the accounts of the Board had been transmitted to the Artisans' Bank, with the other accounts formerly in the hands of Mr. A. V. Stout, was received and read. It was ordered on file. A communication of Mr. Louis D. Pilsbury, Superintendent of the State Emigrant Refuge and Hospital on Ward's Island, announcing his resignation, to take effect the 31st inst., was received and accepted. Mr. James P. Fagan, an old employe of the Commissioners, was appointed to take his place. The salary amounts to $1,800 per annum. By the weekly statement, it appears 2,901 alien passengers have arrived during the week; $5,928 were received for commutation of passengers. The current expenses of June 27 and July 4 were $9,263 94, and the balance in bank is $14,214 14.

MISSIONARY OPERATIONS.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, New-York, Monday, July 16, letters were read from Belgium, acknowledging the receipt of $200, and from the Italian Society at Geneva, acknowledging the receipt of $700, and reporting a wide field of operations, especially in Italy. Grants of 20,000 pages were made for the mission at Hamburg, 10,000 pages for Silesia. A letter from the Southern Armenian mission requested an appropriation of $1,200; and cheering letters were read from the mission at Madras, the Lutheran mission in the Palnaud, and the General Baptist Mission in Orissa, India. In the three months ending June 1, grants of publications had been made amounting to $9,028, and the expenditure for Colportage had been over $18,000. The last year the Society received in donations and legacies $111,964. It expended $79,616 87 for Colportage; granted in cash for foreign lands, $12,000, and in tracts and books at catalogue prices, $45,808 91, making a total for these three objects of $137,425, or $25,000 more than the donations and legacies.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ECLIPSE OF YESTERDAY.—It took place just as the astronomers and the TIMES said it would. The crowd who were awake and stirring on their way to work beheld it. Few of them, probably, knew or cared much about *umbra* or *penumbra*, but the virtues of smoked glass were known to them. They halted in the highways on their route to their respective avocations and blackened their foreheads and noses therewith. It was a fine, cloudless morning, and everything was favorable for the observation of the solar phenomenon. The general feeling, perhaps, was one of disappointment. The obscuration was visible enough but the birds did not drop, frightened, from the branches of trees, neither did the "tame, villatic fowl" retire again to their roosts. There was light sufficient for all purposes of business and traffic, and many an unenlightened mind bent on car or stage driving, wondered what so many people were looking at. One of these sages, to our Reporter's knowledge, concluded that a balloon was expected from San Francisco. The sun really behaved well on the occasion, the moon, good lady, did her duty, and the spectators of a scientific turn talked of Oregon, Labrador, Spain and Ethiopia, of the expeditions which had been sent to those places, and of the supernatural effect of total darkness.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF PASSENGERS.—Four passengers of the ship *Ellen Austin*, Capt. GARRICK, just arrived from Liverpool, made a complaint, yesterday, in the United States District-Attorney's office, against the captain and officers of that ship, for ill-usage during the voyage. One passenger, it is alleged, had a stick run between his arms and bent knees, in which posture he was rolled about the deck, and bruised. The boatswain was the party principally implicated. This ship seldom arrives in port without similar charges being made by the passengers and crew of violent usage on the part of the officers. The complainants were directed to proceed against the guilty parties by a civil suit, that being their only mode of redress.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The announcement that the Chicago Zouaves would visit the *Great Eastern*, and "drill" on her acre of deck, contributed to swell the number of visitors yesterday beyond that of any previous day. The Zouaves did visit the ship, by invitation, but not having heard any intimation that they would be expected to drill, did not come prepared; moreover, they said they were pretty thoroughly tired out by their constant exercise since their arrival in the City. In the afternoon the Great Ship was crowded, about 7,000 persons being on board at one time. The scene on deck was beautiful and lively beyond description.

THE ZOUAVES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The drill of the Chicago Zouaves at the Academy of Music, to-night, will undoubtedly attract, besides our military friends and the curious of all classes, a large crowd of our select, fashionable population—of such of them, at least, as are not ashamed to be discovered in town in the middle of July. The Zouaves will be escorted to the Academy by Company A, Independence Guard, Twelfth Regiment, in full uniform.

MANHATTAN—SEASON OF FRUITS.—A regular meeting of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, was held last evening. Some thirty members, composing the fossil institution, met at the great Wigwam after the setting of the sun. The Grand Sachem elect was installed. Beyond this nothing but routine business was transacted, and the institution adjourned.

SHIPPING.—We are glad to chronicle as an evidence of the increase of business, and of New-York enterprize, that the New-York and Savannah Steamship Company, MITCHELL & CO. agents, have just entered into a contract with W. H. WEBB, Esq., to construct a side-wheel steamer of sixteen hundred tons for that trade. She is to be in every way a superior vessel, both larger and with greater power than any yet upon that route.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—Messrs. HOLMES and HASKETT, the Excise Commissioners, will finish their labors on the 30th inst. Applications for licenses, therefore must be speedily made. A large number of defective and fictitious applications have recently been sent in, and rejected after examination.

FOR EUROPE.—The Cunard steamer *Persia*, JUDKINS, left yesterday afternoon for Liverpool, carrying 180 passengers, and $450,000 in specie on freight.

New-Jersey.

SERIOUS FIRE.—About 10 o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in a large, two-story frame building, about a mile north of West Hoboken, owned and occupied by Messrs. WURM & STICHNOR as a lager-bier saloon. Several fire companies from Hoboken attempted to reach the spot, but after dragging their apparatus a long distance were under the necessity of returning. The building was entirely destroyed. Loss about $4,000, upon which there was an insurance of $2,500. The fire originated from the stove in the kitchen.

ROBBERY.—About 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning the house No. 85 Warren-street was entered and robbed of a gold watch and $40, the property of WM. CHEEK. Mr. CHEEK was awakened by the noise. He jumped out of bed and seized the robber, but as the latter drew a revolver he relaxed his hold and let the man escape.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, is a large paper, printed upon a double sheet of eight folio pages, and contains the following, among other matters of interest:

POETRY.—The Errand-Bearers, an original poem, by WALT WHITMAN.

ROMANTIC LITERATURE.—The First Love and the Last—Passages in the Life of Lord Byron—My Aunt's Legacy.

LITERARY EXTRACTS, Anecdotes, Miscellanies, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.—Various notes, suggestions and recommendations of value to the farmer and stock-grower—The Massachusetts Cattle Epidemic.

SCIENTIFIC.—Bulletin of recent discoveries and developments.

RELIGIOUS.—Notices of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press.

POLITICAL.—Mr. Lincoln's Early Days—Mr. Breckinridge's Letter of Acceptance—Letters from Mayor Wood and Hon. Silas Ingman in favor of Mr. Douglas—Mr. Everett's Position—Political Miscellany.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—Details of the Neapolitan Revolution—The Deeds of Garibaldi—The Crisis at Rome—The Massacre in Syria—General Intelligence.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—Arrival and Reception of John C. Heenan—The Match between Flora Temple and George M. Patchen at Philadelphia.

MILITARY.—The Chicago Zouaves in New-York—Their Admirable Drill.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.—*Resumé* of General and Local Intelligence.

EDITORIALS.—Leading Articles upon Prominent Questions—Minor Topics—Personal Paragraphs.

THE MARKETS.—An elaborate Report of the New-York, Albany and Philadelphia Markets for Live Stock—The Horse Market—The Wholesale Produce Market—The Money and Stock Market.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents. Subscription price $2 per annum. Ten copies, to one address, $10.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

The New Store of
BALL, BLACK & CO.
IS NOW OPEN
and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale, Broadway, corner Prince-st.
H. BALL. W. BLACK. E. MONROE.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Infallible Ouguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Inimitable hair-cutting.

Prof. Wood's
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, envigorating and strengthening to the vital powers, and at the same time revivifies, reinstates and renews the Blood in all its original purity, and thus at once *restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease*. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world so chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and at the same time so perfectly adapted to, as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence will *soothe the weakest stomach*, and tone up the digestive organs, and thus allay all nervous and other irritation. It is perfectly exhilarating, and at the same time it is composed entirely of vegetables, yet so combined as to produce the most thorough tonic effect, without producing any injurious consequences. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, for it needs no medical skill to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and proceeds and, indeed, lays the system open to the insidious attacks of many of the most fatal, such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, Retention of, as well as painful, obstructed, too profuse or too scant Menstruation, and Falling of the Womb. These all depend upon general debility. This pure, healthy, tonic Cordial and Blood Renovator is as sure to cure as the sun to rise and set. There is no mistake about it. But this is not all. If the system is weakened we are open to bilious attacks, the liver becomes torpid or worse, diseased, the kidneys refuse to perform their functions, and we are troubled with scalding and incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge of the same, pain in the back, side and between the shoulders, exceedingly liable to slight colds, coughs, and if unchecked, soon emaciation follows, and the patient goes down to a premature grave. But space will not allow us to enumerate the many ills to which we are liable in a weakened condition of the system. But we will say, in this Cordial and Blood Renovator you have a perfect, safe, pleasant and effectual remedy for Loss of Appetite, Biliousness, Flatulence, Weak and Sick Stomach, Languor, Liver Complaint, Chills and Fever, or any Bilious attack, Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Depression of Spirits, Sores, Pimples on the Face, or any disease arising from impure blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Bronchitis, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, and all that class of diseases called female weaknesses, and enumerated above. We will also say the traveler exposed to epidemics, change of climate and water, will find it a pleasant, safe and sure remedy, and one none should ever travel without. Reader, try it, for we assure you you will find in it a friend indeed, as well as a friend in need. All persons of sedentary habits will find it a perfect preventive of as well as cure for, those ailments to which they are particularly exposed. Hence ministers, students, attorneys, literary gentlemen, and ladies who are not accustomed to much out-door exercise, will find it to their advantage to keep a bottle constantly on hand; and above all, mothers, or those becoming such, will go through that most dangerous period not only with all their accustomed strength, but safe and free from the thousand ailments so prevalent among the female portion of the world. In short, it is indeed a mother's cordial. Try it, old and young; no longer run the risk of delay. It will relieve, and prove itself emphatically a *Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator*.

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, New-York; and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists. Price One Dollar per Bottle.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. O. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

MARRIED.

NEVILLE—MILNER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 18, by Rev. C. E. Harris, Pastor of Greene-st. M. E. Church, Mr. F. H. Neville to Miss L. Milner, both of New York.

DIED.

THORP.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 17, of cholera infantum, Harriet Adelaide, only child of Edward B. and Georgie Thorp, aged 6 months and 4 days.

The funeral will be held at the residence of B. B. Purdy, Esq., No. 69 East 40th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Thursday,) July 19. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 17, MARY EMMA, youngest daughter of the late John D. Campbell.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 73 West 21st st.

HARPER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 18, CHRISTIANA, wife of Samuel B. Harper, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 45 St. Mark's-place, without further invitation.

HARRIOT.—In this City, on Monday, July 16, suddenly, LINDA B., youngest daughter of S. C. and M. C. Harriot, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his brother's house, No. 139 West 25th-st., this day, (Thursday,) July 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HARDIE.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 17, of a lingering illness, VALERIA, second daughter of the late Allen W. Hardie.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 112 Hammond-st., on Thursday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

California and Oregon papers please copy.

CAVERLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 17, SOPHIA, wife of John J. Caverly, aged 76 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, at the residence No. 407 Greenwich-st., at 1½ o'clock on Thursday next. The remains will be taken to Paterson, Putnam County, for interment.

McNARY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 17, ANDREW F. McNARY, aged 20 years, 4 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 238 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

TUPPER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 17, MARIA, daughter of Bomes Tupper, aged 27 years.

Remains have been taken to Hallowell for interment.

WALSH.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday morning, July 18, SARAH JANE, daughter of Richard and Agnes Walsh.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the house, South Yonkers.

LAWSON.—At Stapleton, S. I., on Tuesday, July 17, Mr. R. W. LAWSON, aged 35 years.

OGDEN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, July 17, MATTHIAS OGDEN, in the 69th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of Judge Ogden.

DRAKE.—On Wednesday, July 13, Mrs. SARAH DRAKE, of Marlboro', Ulster County, N. Y., in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of her sons, Samuel and Isaac, and also of her son-in-law, A. F. Weekes, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday next, at 2 P. M., from the residence of the latter, No. 148 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

CHAPMAN.—At Meriden, Conn., on Sunday, July 15, Capt. ISRAEL CHAPMAN, formerly of this City, in the 77th year of his age.

HAND.—At Baltimore, on Saturday, July 14, SYBIL KING, only child of Thomas Jennings and Ellen K. Hand, aged 10 months and 2 days.

SHAFER.—In Sidney, near Richmond, on Saturday, July 14, at the residence of her husband, CHARLOTTE P., wife of John C. Shafer, aged 32 years and 4 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 339, July 18, 1860.

2, 22, 52, 31, 26, 76, 43, 54, 13, 27, 20, 4, 30, 7, 70.

Class No. 340, July 18, 1860.

16, 76, 69, 48, 48, 61, 27, 52, 11, 33, 13, 9, 23.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., July 18, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION—IS POSITIVELY cured by DR. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. Also, Coughs, no matter how long standing. It is worth its weight in gold. $1 per bottle, at DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

1860 CAMPAIGN MEDALS, &c
BADGE MEDALS, PINS and HAT TIP ORNAMENTS, with CORRECT DAGUERREOTYPES of the respective Presidential Candidates, just out and for sale by WEST, CALDWELL & Co., 52 Broadway.

EVERY SUMMER THE DEMAND FOR HOSTETTER'S celebrated Stomach Bitters increases. It is found to be the only certain preservation of bodily strength during a period when the atmosphere is calculated to induce a feeling of lassitude and indigestion. The worst cases of Diarrhœa and Dysentery give way to its potent influence. Innumerable persons who are now alive and well, must thank the discoverer of this preparation that they have not been swept away in her harvest of death. The Bitters are recommended by the best physicians in the land. This is the best evidence of its real value, because, as a general thing, they will not speak a word in favor of advertised preparations. They have been compelled to acknowledge the claims of this Bitters upon the community. Sold by all druggists.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—The medicinal qualities of this Water are fully shown in the testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals, which may be seen on application to the Agent. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. No Water genuine unless procured from H. W. BOSTWICK, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

CATHARINE-STREET.—ALL PERSONS INterested in property in and adjacent to said street will find a remonstrance to the widening of the same at W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.'S, No. 4 Chatham-square.

PASSAGE TICKETS FOR A VERY DESIRAble Stateroom in Steamship VANDERBILT, for Southampton and Havre 28th July, for sale at the office of LEES & WALLER, No. 79 Beaver-st.

NEW BOOKS.

A RUN THROUGH EUROPE.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

A RUN THROUGH EUROPE,
BY
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.
1 vol., 12mo., Cloth, $1 25.

This is a pleasant and instructive book, written without pretension. The author traveled through Italy, France, Austria, the German States, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, observing the various life of each, and setting all in agreeable contrast before the stay-at-home reader. He endeavors to give a faithful idea of the impressions made upon the traveler by what he sees, rather than an ambitious disposition of the things seen, and to "sharpen without satisfying the desire to see the Old World." The work is certainly a very pleasant stimulus to travel.

D. A. & Co. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
WHAT MAY BE SECURED FROM A TREE.
By HARLAND COULTAS 1 vol., 8vo. $1.

BERTHA PERCY; OR, L'ESPERANCE. By MARGARET FIELD. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S NOTES ON NURSING. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. 25 cents. Paper covers, 15 cents.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF COMMON LIFE. By GEO. HENRY LEWES. 2 vols., 12mo $2.

DR. OLDHAM AT GREYSTONES, AND HIS TALK THERE. $1.

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS. By EDWARD EVERETT. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.

THE HISTORY OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. By HON. SAMUEL GREENE ARNOLD. Vol. II. Price $2 50.

VOYAGE DOWN THE AMOOR; with a Journey through Siberia, and Incidental Notes of Manchoria, Kamschatka and Japan. By PERRY McDONOUGH COLLINS. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth.

RAWLINSON'S HERODOTUS, a new English version, edited with copious Notes and Appendices, Maps and Illustrations. Vols. I. to III. Price $2 50 each.

NEARLY READY:
THE EBONY IDOL. A Novel, written by a Lady of New-England.
LIFE OF WILLIAM T. PORTER, late Editor of *Porter's Spirit of the Times.*
REMINISCENCES OF A GENERAL OFFICER OF ZOUAVES. By Gen. CLER.
HOPES AND FEARS. By the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

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PIANOS, HARMONIUMS, AND MELODEONS.
Warranted first-class, on the best terms. Particular attention is called to a variety of Harmoniums and Organ Melodeons, with one, two, and three banks of keys and pedals, at prices from $175 to $400. An examination by strangers in town, and others interested, is invited.
Instruments, including a Harmonium of ten stops and pedals, to let. J. & PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

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MUSICAL.—A LADY PROFESSOR OF THE piano-forte and singing, wishes to obtain a few more pupils; great attention paid to imparting thoroughly the theory of music. Terms moderate. Address MUSIC, No. 102 East 13th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130. Call and see them.

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A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION ON THE south side of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York by railroad, to let cheap for a term of years, consisting of a fine store, with the house, granary, stables, &c. Can sell $60,000 worth of goods yearly for cash, at a good profit. Location in full view of the ocean—perfectly healthy. Churches and schools near by. The store is now open. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. Reason for selling—has other business and cannot attend to it. For full particulars call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. J. H. PORTER, Proprietor.
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A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR ANY PERson or persons wishing to enter the fancy business. After many years of business the proprietor wishing to retire, offers an elegant well selected stock of fancy and staple goods for sale at a very low price. The store is situated in a flourishing and beautiful town about 35 miles from New-York City. Well known throughout the country, and has a very good run of business. For information inquire at No. 47 Warren-st. A. BAKER & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OTHER business to occupy his time, wishes to leave the retail trade; he, therefore, offers to sell his paint store, stock, consisting of paper hangings, window shades, artist colors, ground colors in cans, shade fixtures, &c. Price low for cash. Call at 8 or 1 o'clock. JOHN SYMS, No. 389 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC and Ambrotype Gallery, in a flourishing town not far inland. This gallery is now doing a prosperous business, but will be sold at a low figure, as the proprietor is soon to leave the place. For particulars, inquire of E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW HUNdred dollars, to invest in a safe and highly profitable cash business, where a large amount can be realized in a short time. For particulars, address R. S., Box No. 140 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl to do chamberwork; is willing to help with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 158 East 22d-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a smart tidy, well-recommended young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do waiting alone; would have no objection to the fine washing, willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen for one day at No. 212 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; is fully competent to take charge of fine washing; has no objection to go to the country; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing in a small family. Can be seen at her last employer's for two days, at No. 33 West 24th-st., English basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat tidy young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and care of children, and do plain sewing; would go a short distance only in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle; will wash and iron for a lady that boards; wages $6 to $7. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted a situation as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; no objection to the country; also, by a very nice girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook and housekeeper, that understands all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams, and can make superior butter and can be highly recommended from her last employer. Inquire in the tea-store, corner of 12th-st. and 1st av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and highly recommended young woman, to do cooking, baking, washing and ironing; she is an excellent servant and able and willing to work; will give undoubted references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; is a first rate washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as plain cook; is a first rate baker, good washer and ironer. Good City reference. Apply at No 222 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook, washer and ironer, or general servant, by a very trusty, capable and highly recommended girl; is thoroughly experienced in washing and ironing, and kitchen duties, or general housework. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, THOROUGHly conversant with the German and English languages, and highly recommended in every respect, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above-mentioned capacity, in which she has had ample experience; kind treatment of greater import to her than salary. Address, verbally or by letter, M. S., care of Dr. Palmedo, No. 20 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID, &C.—SITUATIONS WANTed, by a respectable German woman; will do general housework in a small family; also, by three smart girls, as seamstress and nurse, as chambermaid and waiter, and as chambermaid and sewing or fine washing and ironing—country preferred; also by a number of smart girls in various situations, in City and country. Employers will not be disappointed by applying at the first-class female office, No. 204 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY desires a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by the hand; willing to assist in chamberwork; fully competent to take charge of an invalid, or would travel with a lady; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as children's nurse, and would be willing to assist in the chamberwork; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 11 Amity-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; also, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; both are willing and useful, and have excellent reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by an experienced and most respectable woman, who is fully capable to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; refers to first class families; no objection to the country, (any distance,) or to travel; is a most desirable nurse. Apply at No. 8 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; has five years' recommendation from her last situation; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel; is not subject to sea-sickness. Inquire at No. 375½ 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GERMAN WOMAN, (single,) of good education and good character, wishes to find a situation as seamstress; she understands dressmaking, milliner-work, and all kinds of ladies' fancy work. Address A. K., Box No. 109 Times Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen at No. 96 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG PROtestant lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as plain seamstress and children's nurse. Would make herself agreeable and generally useful, or would wait on an elderly or invalid lady; does not object to the country or to travel with a respectable family. Good references. An answer to this will meet with prompt attention by addressing I. Z., care of Mrs Jennett, No. 426 6th-av., corner of 26th st., for three days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as waitress or as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is fully competent to fill either situation. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 2 East 14th-st., corner 5th-av., for two days.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City and country. German, English Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active, at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—THE ADVERTISER, AN experienced double entry Book-keeper desires employment. Has been employed as book keeper, cashier, salesman and superintendent in the following businesses: Coal, Hardware, Commission and Iron mining. Address, for 3 days, Andrews, Box 219 Times Office.

AS BUSINESS MANAGER.—SITUATION wanted, by a young man of considerable business experience in this and other cities; has been employed as outside and inside business manager of a large manufacturing concern in this City for the past 5 years; would be willing to take charge of a set of books, and assist in general business; is not afraid to work, as he has always been used to it; satisfactory country and City reference can be given, as well as security for the faithful performance of any duty or duties which may be intrusted to his care. Address H. N. W., Box No. 210 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man, in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; has lived with the first families in this City; is willing to go to the country for the Summer; has the best City reference as to capability, honesty, and sobriety. Call at, or address, No. 470 4th-st., near 2d-av., in the store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, steady young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; he is a careful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address THOS. J. ATKINS, No. 539 Broadway, under the Chinese Buildings.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Frenchman of long experience, thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address or call on SAMUEL LOWRY, No. 932 Broadway, where the advertiser can be found.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man as coachman who understands his business well; can give good recommendations, and is willing to make himself useful. Address D. B., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant young man; is perfectly sober, and of steady habits; the best of reference given as to character and capability; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, or address M. J., 10 Hammond-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a steady, competent man; understands how to keep a small place in order; can give the best City reference. Address R., Box No. 204 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a young man, as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Address P. F., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS DRIVER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single young man a situation to drive and to take care of horses, and to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; would assist in the garden and in the care of cows; can milk, plow, mow, &c.; is strong and healthy, and not afraid of hard work. No objections to any part of the country. Has good City references. Apply, for three days, at No. 63 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a single man as gardener and coachman; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouse plants and all kinds of vegetables, also the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is a good, careful driver. Has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 7th-av. A. KELLY.

TO COAL DEALERS AND BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY.—The advertiser thoroughly experienced in the City retail Coal business, double entry book-keeping, &c., and qualified mentally and physically to make his services desirable to any business man, desires employment; very satisfactory City references can be given. Address A. M., Box [illegible] Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses; good reference from his last employers. Address M., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a young man of good character, who understands the business in all its branches; has good recommendations from former employer. Apply to J. R., at Reid's seed store, [illegible] Broadway, all this week.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTed, a situation by a sober industrious single man, to take the entire charge of a gentleman's country seat, in all departments, glass fruits, flowers, laying out new grounds, care of stock, improving waste land. Address GARDENER, Thorburn's Seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for three days.

AS GROCER.—A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF age, who can give good references, wishes a situation in a respectable wholesale or retail grocery store, where he can learn the business and earn a living. Address EDWIN, Box No. 207 Times Office, and he will call at the store.

AS HEAD WAITER OR BAR-TENDER.—Wanted, a situation as such by an active young man, of pleasing address and genteel appearance; suitable references given with regard to his qualifications. Address A. B., Box No. 115 Times Office.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—A GERMAN MAN, who is a good farm hand, and willing to assist in the garden; understands the care of horses; his wife, a good down-stairs domestic, can take charge of milk and butter; they are willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. N. B.—The man is handy, and can use carpenters' tools.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER'S SITUAtion, by a smart active young man an American; has the best City references; a permanent situation more an object than wages; Address PORTER, Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability; no objections to the country. Address, for three days at Nos 62 and 64 University-place.

AS WAITER.—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WITH good City references, wants a situation as waiter in a private family, or would wait on an invalid gentleman; is only a few days disengaged. Can be seen at No. 141 East 28th-st., in the store, for this week.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT boy, from 15 to 18 years of age, in a wholesale clothing house. Must be quick and correct at figures, and an American by birth. Address, with references, in handwriting of applicant, stating salary expected, Box No. 339 Post-office.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK washer and ironer, in a small private family; none need apply who cannot give City reference. Apply at No 97 East 29th-st.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, as gardener and farmer, a man who understands gardening and farming, and is willing to make himself generally useful; a man and wife, without children, would not be objected to. Apply from 8 till 11 on Thursday morning, at No. 45 London-terrace. Immediate application is necessary.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN FAmiliar with the City iron, steel and hardware trades. Address, stating previous occupations and salary expected, IMPORTER, Box No. 111 Times Office.

A SUPERINTENDENT.—WANTED, A SUperintendent for a fancy woolen mill. One who has a thorough practical manufacturing experience, capable of taking charge of the production of a first class, nearly new woolen mill, will be liberally dealt with, either by a salary or an interest in the establishment. Address (with particulars and references) Box No. 734 Post-office, New York.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of 2 or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village in the State of Connecticut, 5 hours' ride from this City. Apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.

This Institution will reopen Sept. 12, 1860, in the new buildings lately purchased by the Trustees on 5th-av. The buildings purchased are in a beautiful, healthy, and central part of the City.
The numerous lines of stages and cars which pass near the Institute give easy access from the suburbs and neighboring towns.
The School will embrace, as heretofore, three departments: Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate.
The course of study will be substantially that in which the experience of eighty-five academic terms has secured the approval of both managers and patrons.
The Rutgers Institute stages will convey pupils from the principal ferries and distant sections of the City, to and from school, at an additional charge of $7.
Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made personally or by letter, at the Institute Buildings, Nos. 435 437 and 439 5th av.
All communications addressed to HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal, No. 437 5th-av.

TRUSTEES: Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President. E. D. BROWN, Esq., Treasurer. JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., REV. T. ARMITAGE, D.D., JOHN GRAY, Esq., M. T. HEWITT, Esq., WM. K. HINMAN, Esq., O. W. WOODFORD, Esq., HENRY COE, Esq., SPENCER KIRBY, Esq., CHAS. G. HARMER, Esq., E. H. MITCHELL, Esq., RICHARD VAUGHAN, Esq. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 18th-st., at the Bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 26 West 30th-st., (near 5th-av.,)
Will reopen Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept 13.
Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 260 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.
Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

$100 PER YEAR. $100 FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plains, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square, Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

MME. F. RICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 32d-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers for any department. References—Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges; Wm. Hall & Sons. Parents furnished with school circulars gratuitously. Wanted immediately, superior teachers of music, painting and modern languages. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIate organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER AND GOVERNESS—WANTED, by a family in southern Ohio a lady, capable of teaching and directing a small number of pupils, from 8 to 16 years of age, (chiefly girls.) She should be able to teach music, and one or more of the modern languages, with the higher English branches. A lady of experience and religious character will be preferred. To such a one a pleasant situation and reasonable salary will be given.
Applicants may refer to the Editor of the New-York Times, and Henry Scudder, Esq., No. 63 Wall st.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY, (pupil of an eminent London master,) and whose musical compositions have obtained popularity in England, desires to engage in the approaching Fall with a school as teacher of the piano-forte, thorough bass and singing, or with a private family as governess, in which case she would besides instruct in French, (acquired in France,) drawing, and all the requisites of an English education. The highest references given. Address E. L., 7 buildings, No. 198 Pennsylvania-av., Washington.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER—A GRADUate and a gentleman who has had twenty years' experience as an instructor and principal of schools, desires to engage either as a visiting teacher or as sub principal, in this city. Will be prepared to enter upon his duties at the opening of the September session. References the most satisfactory furnished. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 127 Times Office, until September.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN ACCOMPLISHED ENGlish lady, who has resided in France, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the language, and who is also a good musician, wishes to make an engagement as governess. Address Miss M. P., No. 79 West 38th st., New-York. [illegible]

J. W. [illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
GREAT SALE OF VILLA LOTS IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange. The whole of the Bellevue Property for sale. This desirable property, which is situated in the city of Elizabeth, westerly of the centre of the city, and bounded as follows:
First—Block B, comprising eleven lots, 100x300 feet; lots 1, 3, 5 and 7 front on Bellevue-av., which avenue commences at or near the junction of Grand and Jersey sts with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, in said block front on Pennington-av., which avenue runs from the said Railroad parallel with Bellevue-av.
Second—Block A, comprising twenty-three lots, 100 by 300 feet; lots 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, front on Bellevue-av. lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, front on Pennington av., and are opposite to Bellevue Park.
Block C, comprises 9 lots, averaging 100x300 feet.
Block D, comprises 21 lots, averaging 25x150 feet.
Block E, comprises 8 lots, averaging 25x150 feet.
Block F, comprises 37 lots, averaging 25x150 feet.
This block is bounded by Irving and Everett st., and is on the west of Bellevue Park.
Block G, comprises 79 lots, 25x125 feet.
Block H, comprises 14 lots, 25x200 feet.
The most of this property is situate upon a ridge, running nearly east and west, and overlooking the city and Newark Bay; next year the Central Railroad will have completed their new line across Newark Bay to Jersey City Ferry which will place this property within thirty minutes of Wall-st.
A Railroad Depôt will be located adjoining the premises.
A beautiful triangular private Park has been laid out in the centre of this property, which will be devoted exclusively to the use and benefit of the owners of the surrounding premises. Maps with all additional information can be obtained on application to the auctioneers, at their office, No. 23 Nassau-st.
The cars leave New-York for for Elizabeth City hourly from the foot of Cortlandt-st.

A. H. WILSON & Co., Auctioneers.
ABSOLUTE SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF RELINQUISHING HOUSEKEEPING—AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—A. H. WILSON & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, July 20, 1860, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture in the five-story residence No. 208 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the whole comprising the largest and most elegant assortment offered at public sale for many years. Only a small description is given in this advertisement, viz: Superb royal velvet carpets in both parlors, three solid rosewood suites in satin brocade, statuary, marble-top centre and side tables, elegantly-carved rosewood etageres and corner stands, large pier and mantel mirrors, rich lace and brocatel curtains, costly china vases, clocks, Turkish easy and reception chairs in satin and medallion reps, a large collection of choice oil-paintings, tea and dining tables, rich china tea and dinner sets, heavy cut glassware, ivory and silver cutlery, solid silver and plated ware, spoons, forks, casters, cake baskets, tea service, richly embossed, &c., &c. Also, a splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, of superior tone and finish stool and cover. Chambers contain a large variety of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus with marble tops, washstands, toilet sets, beds and bedding, pure hair and spring mattresses, ingrain and Brussels carpets, clocks, mirrors, oil paintings, lounges, mahogany sofas, rockers, two fine sofa beds, basement and kitchen ware, &c., &c. Sale positive, and without reserve. House to let for the balance of the year at a mere nominal rent.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday, July 19) at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

Shares.			Shares.		
19	B'k Commonw'lth.	$100	50	East River Bank...	$25
20	Jersey City Ins....	50	50	Grocers Ins..........	50
20	Washington Ins....	50	8	Resolute Ins.........	100
40	ColumbianMar.Ins.	100	10	Washington M Ins.	100
10	Continental Bank..	100	10	Humboldt Ins........	100
60	Chi. & N. W. R.....	100	7	Lamar..................	100
10	Etna Ins..............	50	100	Standard..............	50
10	Long Island Ins....	50	20	Gt. West. Mar. Ins..	100
10	Knickerbocker Ins..	40	30	Indemnity Ins. Co.	50
10	Mer. Mut. Ins.......	100	20	North River Ins Co.	25
10	Arctic Ins............	50	50	Wall-st. Ins Co.....	20

$1,500 Mobile and Ohio Railroad 8 per cent, Income Bonds.
$5,300 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cent, Farm Mortgage Bonds.
$3,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent. Farm Mortgage Bonds.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 23. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT TOTTENVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the three-acre lot, with house, two stories and attic, built by day's work four years ago, 32x34 feet, containing rooms, parlor very large, hard-finished walls, marble mantels &c., all in perfect order; good well and soft water near the house, leading to the house by means of pipe. The house well shaded with trees; large barn, 20x26 feet; carriage house, 16x18; stable, 16x20 feet, with good lofts in barn and stable; out-buildings all complete. Improvements cost about $5,000. About 250 fruit trees young and thrifty, bearing this season, of all kinds and of choice varieties; also, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries and blackberries in abundance; also vegetables of all kinds. The land is in a high state of cultivation. A vineyard of grapes of about three hundred young vines 200 of which are in full bearing. Also, the lot of two acres, very desirable for building purposes, as it has a fine view of the Sound. Also, a lot of ten acres, all calculated for building sites, as it is very high and overlooks the whole surrounding country, not a particle of waste land to it—all within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt and ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. A portion can remain on bond and mortgage if required. For additional information apply to the auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF THE FRANCIS METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—Situated at Greenpoint, Brooklyn. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1860, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of George Remsen, Sheriff, 12 lots of land, situated at Greenpoint, on the easterly side of Washington-st., and running from L. to M.-st., being 150x150 feet, together with the extensive brick building thereon, two stories in height, 100x114 feet.
Also, previous to the above, and at 10 o'clock, at the factory of Francis' Metallic Life-Boat Company, at Greenpoint, L. I., the tools, machinery, fixtures (excluding boiler and heating apparatus) and patent right of the Francis Metallic Life-Boat Company.
For further particulars and catalogues, inquire on the premises, or of MARSHALL LEFFERTS & BRO., No. 21 Beekman-st., New-York; or of the Auctioneer, No. 55 Wall st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JULY 20, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., regular weekly sale—two rosewood pianos, one mahogany do., wagon and harness. Also a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, hair mattresses, crockery, glassware, gas fixtures, carpets, oil-cloths, refrigerators, &c.

O. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE—SECond-hand furniture, silver-plated spoons and forks, 50 oil-paintings and engravings framed, gold jewelry, Japanese goods, new furniture, 30 kinds choice cigars, meerschaum pipes, &c., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock at 79 Nassau-st., by O. H. VAN ANTWERP.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, wardrobes, lounges, sofas, sofa-beds, glasses, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, feather-beds. A. L. PICKET, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the well-known Phillip's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill-pond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown depôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS. DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus [CONGRESS C. & W. WATER.]
Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

JUST PUBLISHED, A magnificent Portrait of HON. ABR. LINCOLN, After a recent picture by Thos. Hicks. Price $1, free by mail. W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 629 Broadway.

FLAGS, TORCHES AND FIREWORKS. POLITICAL FLAGS, AMERICAN FLAGS, ENGLISH FLAGS. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 67 John-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO. P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
DR. HAMMOND'S New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self induced consumption, and all other Special Diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes, the young particularly. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology, in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. "Dr. HAMMOND'S book is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York Home Journal. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition 25 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; [illegible], No. 441 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH—NO. [illegible] [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PARLORS AND BEDROOMS NEWly-furnished, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; location pleasant and desirable. Apply at No 109 10th-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO MARRIED OR SINgle gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and board in a strictly private family, at No. 151 West 42d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WANTED, BY A young man, for himself and wife, (partial board for himself,) in a genteel private family, for which, with gas included, $120 per quarter will be paid. Location convenient to the ferry preferred. References exchanged. Address E C., Box No. 199 Times office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO YOUNG MEN, or a gentleman and his wife, can find a pleasant room with good board, in a private family, by applying at No. 181 Livingston-st.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor, with a pleasant veranda, on the first floor, to let, either together or separately, to single gentlemen or a lady and gentleman. Also a back parlor on the second floor. All the modern improvements in the house. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 25 Bayard, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECond and fourth floors, at the Madison Park House, No. 2 West 25th st., opposite Madison-park and Worth Monument. Also, single rooms for gentlemen. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN first-rate board in a private family; house and table first-class; dinner at 6; no other boarders in the house. Terms for two, $7 to $8 a week. Southerners preferred. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th st.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A FINE SUITE OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, together or separate, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, in a first-class modern house; location unexceptional; reference exchanged. No. 38 Great Jones-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BACK parlor on the first floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, at a reduced rate during the Summer; also room on the third floor for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 53 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family, in Brooklyn within a few minutes' walk from either ferry. Inquire at No. 102 State-st., between Court and Clinton sts.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMmer, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET with or without board, four very pleasant airy rooms to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; all newly furnished; gas baths, &c. References exchanged. Apply at No. 208 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, FULL board in a small, private and genteel family, where the comforts of a home may be expected. Location from Canal to Bleecker-st. Price not to exceed $4. Address A. B. C., Times Office.

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with board and lodging in a clergyman's family, on moderate terms, at No. 17 Bedford st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Cut this out for Preservation.
COUNTRY BOARD—EITHER TRANSIENT OR throughout the year, at Strawberry Farms, Monmouth County, N. J. This beautiful retreat arranged for the residence of about 20 families, is within easy reach of Shrewsbury and Long Branch. Part of the land is cultivated to supply the tables abundantly with fruits, vegetables and dairy products. In the vicinity are shady woods, delightful rambles and a pretty lakelet. Attached is a large hall, with music always available for social enjoyment without charge. Terms, $5 to $8 weekly each person. Apply to MILLS & CO., No. 678 Broadway. Boats leave pier, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every day at 8½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Stage from Red Bank to hotel.

SUMMER BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMIlies can procure first-class board and accommodation, commanding the best view of the beautiful Lake Mohegan and surrounding wood and mountain scenery. But few are yet aware that a spot so charming to the lover of fine landscape, boating, and fishing can be reached in two hours from the City. Several eligible building sites on sale. Apply to T. JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE MARGIN OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—The most romantic spot on the Hudson; sailing, fishing, &c.; most beautiful shady strolls. N. P. Willis calls it the beauty spot of the Hudson. Apply to J. CROOKS, Cold Spring Post office. Terms $5 per week for adults. Only 1½ hours ride from New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITHIN ONE HOUR'S distance, by New Haven cars, and convenient to the Sound. The advertiser will be prepared to take a party of eight or ten on the 23d inst. The location is pleasant and exceedingly healthful. For particulars, inquire at No. 142 West 37th-st. A family or a party of friends preferred.

PRIVATE BOARD AT SARATOGA.—FOUR or five can be accommodated with good board, where the comforts of a home may be had and in a strictly private family, but a short distance from Congress spring and but a few steps from the depôt. Address Box No. 326, Post-office, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE CORNWALL MOUNtain House commands a view of thirty miles of the Hudson, and a large extent of country. Plenty of rambling room in Bell's groves, on hills and mountains. No mosquitoes. Fruit, vegetables and milk from the farm. IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES WILL be taken at a farm house, pleasantly situated along a beautiful river, a short distance from Long Branch. Facilities for fishing sailing and bathing. Terms moderate. For full particulars apply at No. 18 Leroy-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, IN a quiet, mountainous retreat, 1½ hours from the City; large shady lawn and airy apartments. References: J. A. Davidson, No. 26 Murray-st.; J. S. Myers, No. 64 Broadway.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—IN A BEAUTIful cottage on the Hudson River, three minutes' walk from the depôt, where three gentlemen can be accommodated, or gentlemen and their wives. Apply to ACKER, EDGAR & CO., near depôt, Yonkers.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, PARtial board on Staten Island, near the ferry. Address, with lowest terms, W. W., Box No. 152 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTEL, BRATTLEBORO, VT. Mountain scenery, cool air, beautiful village, popular resort, first-class house, extensive bathing arrangement, good table, &c. Prices this year very moderate. Fare, $5 30, New Haven Railroad. Address JOSEPH DAVISON, Brattleboro, Vermont.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE. NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON. This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FAY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 52 Nassau-st., New-York.

RICHFIELD SULPHUR SPRINGS.—THE National Hotel, enlarged and entirely refitted, with spacious lodging and sitting rooms and parlors, is now open as a boarding-house. Daily stages run from Little Falls and Herkimer, by beautiful mountain roads to Richfield. Refer to Rev. Dr. Spring, and other guests of the house. EDWARD CANEY.

NEWPORT.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES OR A number of single persons intending to pass the Summer months in Newport, R. I., can find good accommodations, at Mrs. S. M. CLARK'S, No. 10 Broad-st.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad depôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

HOTELS.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—BROADWAY, CORner of Houston-st., New-York. Single rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered. The public, as well as the guests of the hotel, are invited to take their meals in the restaurant. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—A COACH TEAM, 16 HANDS HIGH, mahogany bays, black legs, long, heavy tails, ages 6 and 7, New-York State bred, fast travelers, perfectly sound and gentle. Price, one half of their value, $500. Address EDWIN HENRY, Flushing, L. I., who will call upon persons in this City by addressing a note to No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 8.

CENTRAL PARK.—NOTICE—CARRIAGES OF all kinds, with or without drivers, buggies or saddle-horses, for $1 an hour, to drive on the Park, at the Central Park Stable, corner of 59th-st. and 8th-av., opposite main entrance; 8th-av. cars stop in front of the door. Private sitting-room for ladies.

A SPLENDID SADDLE HORSE FOR LADY or gentleman; five years old, 16 hands high, perfectly sound and gentle; also, double harness, silver-plated, and nearly new. All will be sold a bargain, as the owner is about leaving the City. Apply at No. 68 Christopher-st., near 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SIX-PASsenger Rockaway, just repaired and put in thorough order. Will be sold reasonably, on application to WOOD BROTHERS, 596 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BEAUTIFUL MATCHED Spanish ponies, 16 hands, with new two-seat carriage, harness, &c., complete; price, $500. Apply to D. A. MOLENAUR, No 81 East 24th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards, also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 185 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 12 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 20 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,124 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson, comprising about 16 acres of ground, abounding in beautiful and romantic scenery, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit, vines, berries, &c. It is easy of access by railroad and steamboat, is in the vicinity of schools and academies of a high order; in short, it contains all the advantages of City and country. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, and genteelly furnished, and the furniture will be sold with the place, if desired, together with cows, poultry, &c., &c., and immediate possession given. The above commands one of the most beautiful views on the river, and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen who wish to place their families at once in a quiet and charming home. For terms, &c., inquire of THOS. RUTHERFORD, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME VILLA IN the township of Woodbridge, New-Jersey, two miles south of the City of Rahway, and five minutes' walk from Houghtonville depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, and one hour's ride from New-York. The house is new, well arranged, and handsomely built, surrounded with ornamental and all kinds of fruit trees, including 200 Isabella grape vines from Italy—stocked with all kinds of flowers. The villa is situated in the most delightful part of the State on high and healthy land. A new stable, carriage-house and outbuildings, and about three acres of land, all in garden style. Price $6,000. Apply to A. VATTELLINA, on the premises. Letters for Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS County, New-York, the beautiful residence of the late Hon. Jas. K. Paulding, consisting of about 50 acres of highly cultivated and finely-situated land, unsurpassed in formation and prospects by any on the banks of the Hudson River. The buildings consist of a large and convenient mansion lodge and cottage, with large barns, coach-house and other out buildings, all in good order. For terms and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT PORT Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., within stone's throw of the railroad depôt, furnished or not, for any length of time that may be agreed upon; a large house, 15 rooms, 17 acres of land, and two good milch cows, barn, &c., and plenty of shade trees; a very desirable residence. Apply to J. B. JONES No. 262 Broadway.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE—IN the village of North Orange, a picturesque cottage, with about one acre of land, tastefully arranged, with fruit and shade trees; a never failing brook runs through the place; good barn and outbuildings, will be sold low, and possession given immediately. Apply to WM. M. PRICE, No. 424 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, situated within 11 miles of the City, consisting of a large dwelling, barns, stable, carriage-house, &c., with two acres of land, plenty of fruit, good water and a healthy location; accessible by steamboat, railroad or stage. For further particulars apply to H. M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED and unimproved lands in the State of Pennsylvania, situated near the borders of New-York and New-Jersey. Also, real estate wanted in exchange for good improved Brooklyn property. A handsome place at Ravenswood for sale cheap. SANDS BROTHERS, No. 164 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 37 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated—one hour from Cortlandt-st. for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FOUR-STORY store No. 278 Water-st., corner of Dover; has been lately rebuilt, and finished throughout in a neat manner, and is well adapted for any business requiring light, such as stove or other manufacturing purposes or printing; has a good dry cellar and a vault 40 feet in length. The lofts can be used separately, and to a permanent tenant the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, apply at No. 13 South William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK house, double pitch roof, containing 16 rooms; in complete order; parlors paneled, papered, and halls, with chandeliers, stationary wash-tubs, range and furnace, &c. No. 72 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 115 Court-st. H. STEVENSON.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 260 West 19th-st., in excellent order and replete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Rent $675 per annum. Apply at No. 258 West 19th st., from 1 to 5 P. M.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 82 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 60 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 102 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—TWO VERY FINE LOFTS ON Broadway, near Canal-st., 30 feet wide. No skylight. The location is the most desirable in the City. Apply to HALL, WETMORE & DEARBORN, No. 400 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place, also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 108 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A TAVERN STAND, SITUATED IN the town of Hamden, Ct., about 5½ miles from New-Haven, in the village of Centreville, near the rectory school; one acre of land, one large dwelling-house, two barns, a large shed, and stabling for 20 horses; a desirable location, situated on the New-Haven and Farmington turnpike, together with 20 acres of meadow and plow land; to be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers. For further particulars inquire of EZRA ALLING, 2d, on the premises, or of CHAS. H. CRAFT, No. 28 Jay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—POSSESSION 1ST MAY—A handsome, new rural cottage, with furnace, gas, bath and water conveniences, and large garden, near the City; neighborhood genteel, pleasant, and remarkably healthy; good society, fine drives, salt-water bathing and fishing; speedily accessible, as if up town. A large part of purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE—THE 3-story brick houses Nos 88, 90 and 92 East 3d-st.; also, the 3 story brick house No. 5 3d-st., Williamsburgh. All in perfect order. Inquire of owner, No. 168 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL VILLA, FURNISHED complete, situated on Staten Island, not far from the ferry. For particulars, apply to T. A. HOWLAND, No. 23 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 23D ST., near 4th-av., to a private family; twelve rooms, in perfect order. Apply at No. 53 East 23d-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE BY A FAMILY OF six persons, a well-furnished house in a good situation, for six months from Nov. 1, next. Address H. S., with terms and location, Box No. 3,944, New-York Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OR COUNtry seat of 20 acres at Bellport, fronting on the Great South Bay, L. I., good buildings, choice fruits, fine fishing, gunning and bathing on the place. The above place is well calculated for a sportsman; location unsurpassed for health. For full particulars apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 18 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—Ninety acres, half mile of Union Landing, three miles of Rahway Station, twenty miles from this City. It has good house and out-buildings. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 76 Robinson-st.

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE TO PYROTECHNISTS, DEALERS IN FIREWORKS, and all whom it may concern. The undersigned, having patented his hand Torch, for night processions, hereby gives notice to manufacturers of Fireworks, and others, that he will prosecute all persons making, selling, or using the same, unless made and sold by himself or his agent, and in all cases must have his trade-mark and date of patent placed thereon.
JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1860. ISAAC EDGE.
EDGE'S Patent Torches, Rockets, Roman Candles, Signal Lights and every description of Fireworks, for land or sea use, may be had at short notice by addressing GEORGE S. COLBY, No. 27 Maiden-lane, New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.
Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

BLAIR & WYETH'S LIQUID RENNET, For making in a few minutes DELICIOUS DESSERTS. For sale by all Grocers and Druggists. Wholesale Depot, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
12 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BURON, Cash. and Sec.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000.—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, 1860, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, July 13, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation, the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 18, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, June 22, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of Five Dollars per share upon the capital stock of the Company, for the purpose of discharging the outstanding Freeland Bonds, be, and the same is hereby, called payable on the 25th day of July, 1860; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their installments in London, may pay the same, at the rate of four shillings two pence to the dollar; and that the Freeland Bonds, with accrued interest, shall be received at par in settlement of the call.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 14th day of July, and reopened on the 26th, and that no transfers be permitted, on or after that date, of shares upon which such assessments shall not have been paid.

By order of the Board.
A. E. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 13, 1860.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of five per cent per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards and not exceeding five hundred dollars and Four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick st. Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.

$205,271 36 was received from 3,794 depositors during the last year. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO 2 NEW-BOWERY, corner Chatham-st. open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. All sums deposited on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, New-York, June 26, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF the N. Y. and N. E. Union Telegraph Company will take place at No 4 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1860, for election of President, Secretary and eleven Directors, at 12 M. JOHN McKESSON, President.
F. O. J. SMITH, Secretary.

$10,000 WANTED—IN THE GREATEST IMprovement ever made in the application of steam as a motive power. No manufacturer of steam engines need apply. Address Box No. 106 Tammany Hotel.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LOAN.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
New-York, July 7, 1860.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Tuesday, 10th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on such sums as are entitled thereto, will be payable on and after the 20th July. Interest not drawn will be credited the depositors, and bear interest as principal. Bank open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 5 Nassau-st., (Continental Bank Building,) New-York, July 10, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, July 11, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi annual dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 18th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th.
W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK, July 18 1860.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, July 10, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their semi annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.—This Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 23d inst., till which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. C. WINANS, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000 00
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1860 .... 833,386 38
LIABILITIES 14,732 44

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 15th September to Policy holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, on and after Monday, 16th instant.
New-York, July 12, 1860.
This Company continues the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 178 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of August next. Transfer Books will be closed from 25th inst. until Aug. 2.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
New-York, July 16, 1860.

52D DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO., New-York, July 12, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, WITHOUT CHANGES OF CARS.
An Express train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st., at
6 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 noon.
New-York, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. On and after June 2, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5½ P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:00 and 11 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; (for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:30 P. M., from White-st., Depot;) for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M. (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4 15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 8:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M., from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:30 A. M., Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:40 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:00 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS, without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depots, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations; Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 9:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at his residence, No 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next. Dated New-York, the 18th day July, 1860.
WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy-1aw-6m-Th.*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, turner, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 111 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860.
ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
my31 law6mTh* Executor of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. COLYER, late of the City of New-York, livery-stable keeper, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the house of Abram Beekman, No. 58 First-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1860.
MARY COLVER, Administratrix.
ABRAM BEEKMAN, Administrator.
mh8-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No 194 Chrystie st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 13 1860.
MARIA F. HOPKINS,
je14-law6mTh Administratrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BRICKLAYERS, ATTENTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all members of the Bricklayers Protective Union, that on and after July 13, 1860, they are strictly forbidden to work with non-members, and more particularly with front bricklayers, who are not members of this Union.
JOHN H. WARD, President.
JOHN CASEY, Secretary.
New-York, July 13, 1860.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1860.
UNPAID WATER-RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that by an Act of the Legislature, five per cent. will be added to all unpaid water-rents on the 1st of August next. By order of the Croton Board.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM E. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of BARNES & PARK is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
D. S. BARNES.
NOTICE.—The above business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, by
NEW YORK, July 1, 1860. D. S. BARNES & CO.

MEDICAL.

THE TALENT Of the most eminent European Artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that graceful medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triumph, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 6 till 9 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 280 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL. See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.
S. BANCOCK, JR., No. 29 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. J. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.
The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors, with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No. 184 Summer-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, EVENINGS, 6 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 439 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1 and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DYSPEPSIA!—DON'T GO INTO ECSTACIES from the belief that the remedy I have prepared will cure everything! It will not set a broken bone, cure "liver complaints," remove warts, "purify the blood," straighten a curved spine, nor, like most "oxygenated" nostrums, will it relieve the purse without rendering an equivalent. But it will cure Dyspepsia—because the author knows what the disease is, and the cause of it. It is for sale at No 863 Broadway, New-York. A pamphlet describing Dyspepsia may be had free by inclosing a stamp for postage. R. GOODALE, M. D.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N.Y.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, Conn., the celebrated bone setter, intends to be in New-York, at the National Hotel, (entrance Liberty-st., No. 87,) the first week in every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 24 and 25, to attend to bone-setting, and to all scrofulous and chronic diseases.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832—Dr GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL ADVICE ON seminal weakness and the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, by a celebrated London physician. Call or address Dr. GOODING, No. 31 East Broadway, New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 885 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10, gold $25, platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $4; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.
The agreement heretofore existing between myself and Messrs. JOHN G. & J. BOKER, of this City, having expired, I have appointed Messrs. L. E. AMSINCK & CO. as sole agents for the sale of my Hungarian Wines in the United States and Canada.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1860. A. SCHWARTZER.

Referring to above card of Mr. A. SCHWARTZER, of Vienna, we hereby notify our friends and the trade generally that the entire stock of Hungarian Wines, heretofore held by Messrs. JOHN G. & J. BOKER, in bond and duty paid, has been transferred to us. We are now prepared to execute all orders on the most favorable terms, and invite the trade and connoisseurs of wines to examine our stock.
L. E. AMSINCK & CO., No. 93 Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1860.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—TEN CASKS (425 gallons) of Lancaster Co. Rye Whisky, four years old, for a good 7-octave rosewood piano. For sample, &c., address A. McMICHAEL, Marietta, Lancaster Co., Penn.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STOVE AND tin ware establishment in a thriving town or village in the country, convenient to New-York City. Address, with particulars and price, J. G. YATES, New-York Post-office.

STEAMBOATS.

EXCURSIONS,
TO HARLEM,
MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE,
MORRISANIA, TREMONT,
FORDHAM and HIGH BRIDGE.
Steamers
SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. Mosby,
SYLVAN GROVE,
Capt. Lonergan.
Leave

HARLEM.	PECK-SLIP.
6:00—A. M.	7:00—A. M.
7:00—A. M.	8:00—A. M.
8:00—A. M.	9:15—A. M.
9:00—A. M.	11:00—A. M.
10:30—A. M.	1:00—P. M.
1:00—P. M.	3:15—P. M.
3:00—P. M.	4:15—P. M.
4:15—P. M.	5:15—P. M.
5:15—P. M.	6:15—P. M.
6:15—P. M.	7:15—P. M.

Landing at 10th and 126th sts. each way.
FARE SIX CENTS.
Twenty Tickets for One Dollar.
Steamboats to High Bridge, and Stages to all the above villages on the arrival of each boat.
J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART,"
Alias "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 28 feet beam, 8½ feet hold. Engine 36 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.

Flushing,	7.45	stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean,	9 00	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	1.00	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean,	3.00	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5 15	stop. at College Point and 10th st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.

Flushing,	9 30	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	1 00	stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4.00	stopping at College Point.
Dean,	5 00	stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6 45	stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Wednes'y, July 11, 1 P.M.	Wednesd'y July 11, 7½ A.M.
Thursday, July 12, 2 P.M.	Thursday July 12, 8½ A.M.
Friday, July 13, 3 P.M.	Friday, July 13, 9½ A.M.
Sunday, July 15, 6 A.M.	Saturday, July 14, 10½ A.M.
Monday, July 16, 6¾ A.M.	Sunday, July 15, 3½ P.M.
Tuesday, July 17, 7½ A.M.	Monday, July 16, 2½ P.M.
Wednesd'y, July 18, 8 A.M.	Tuesday, July 17, 2½ P.M.
Thursday, July 19, 8 A.M.	Wednesd'y July 18, 2½ P.M.
Friday, July 20, 8 A.M.	Thursday, July 19, 3 P.M.
Saturday, July 21, 8 A.M.	Friday, July 20, 3½ P.M.
Sunday, July 22, 8 A.M.	Saturday, July 21, 4 P.M.
Monday, July 23, 7¾ A.M.	Sunday, July 22, 5 P.M.
Monday, July 23, 5 P.M.	Monday, July 23, 11½ A.M.

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 10, 8½ A.M.	Tuesday, July 10, 12 M.
Wed'day, July 11, 9½ A.M.	Wed'day, July 11, 12½ P.M.
Th'day, July 12, 9½ A.M.	Th'day, July 12, 1½ P.M.
Friday, July 13, 10½ A.M.	Friday, July 13, 2½ P.M.
Sat'day, July 14, 2 P.M.	Monday, July 16, 6 A.M.
Monday, July 16, 2 P.M.	Tuesday, July 17, 7 A.M.
Tuesday, July 17, 3 P.M.	Wed'day, July 18, 7 A.M.
Wed'day, July 18, 3 P.M.	Th'day, July 19, 7 A.M.
Th'day, July 19, 3½ P.M.	Friday, July 20, 7 A.M.
Friday, July 20, 3½ P.M.	Sat'day, July 21, 7 A.M.
Sat'day, July 21, 4½ P.M.	Monday, July 23, 7 A.M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.
Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt WM. A. VAIL, leaves Oliver-slip EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 6:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat OREGON, Capt. J. F. KING, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer P. G. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The OREGON does not tow.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.) and 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

FOR ROCKAWAY.—STEAMBOAT CERES will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catharine Market Slip 8 30 A. M., Spring-st., N. R., at 9 and Pier 4 N. R., at 9 20. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 50 cents each way.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDENCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring st., 9½, 12½, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6¼. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPOINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 24 James' Slip East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR LAKE MAHOPAC—FARE $1 25; TO MOHEGAN, $1.—The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, connecting with an express line of stages. Fare to Peekskill 40 cents.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillon Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck slip at 8:40, and Pier No 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 6 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN, 26 YEARS of age, excellent education, of a kind and affectionate disposition, is desirous of forming the acquaintance of some young lady with a view to matrimony. She must not be over 20, of respectable parentage, with refined manners and prepossessing appearance. Financial circumstances no object, as the advertiser has a good income. Address, for three days, JENKINS, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FROM ENGLAND ONLY A FEW WEEKS. A young gentleman, only 22 years of age, wishes to form the acquaintance of a young American lady, of an agreeable disposition, with a view to matrimony. The advertiser has money enough to purchase a farm, and would prefer a lady fond of country life. Address JNO. BULL, Box No. 119 *Times* Office, for one week.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

D. A. GABAY,
Importer and dealer in
HAVANA CIGARS,
MEERSCHAUMS AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 904 Broadway, (Bancroft House,) New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. BLAKE respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he will have the honor of presenting his name for their patronage on the occasion of a
BENEFIT NIGHT,
To take place as above, on the evening of
THURSDAY, July 19,
Preceding an absence on a professional tour.
Mr. B. having been proffered the aid of
MOST DISTINGUISHED TALENT,
Will be enabled to offer
THE GREATEST ATTRACTION,
In a programme of varied excellence and
STERLING MERIT,
IN WHICH
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
The ever popular artists (who have generously consented to leave their country residence for this night only,) will appear in
TWO OF THEIR CELEBRATED CHARACTERS.
Mr. HENRY PLACIDE,
The eminent Comedian,
Has also consented to visit the City (first time in twelve months,) and perform one of his highly estimated parts.
Miss ALICE MANN,
A Young American Actress,
Of Southern and Western favoritism, will make her first appearance in New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.,
Will perform.
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, Mr. DYOTT,
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Mr. YOUNG, Miss GANNON,
And others, the
ELITE OF THE PROFESSION,
With the Beneficiary as
THE LAST MAN.
To conclude the extraordinary combination of dramatic notoriety.
ORDER OF PERFORMANCE:
First—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.
Second—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS in one of their most popular pieces, called
THE LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.
SONGS, DANCES, &c.
Mme. ZAVISTOWSKI in a Grand Pas Seul.
Third—Fourth act of Shakespeare's
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Fourth, THE LAST MAN.
The box-book is now open for the
GRAND GALA NIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON .... Lessee and Manager
JOHN COOKE .... Musical Director.
COOLEST THEATRE IN THE WORLD.
BENEFIT OF MISSES CARRY and SARA NELSON.
First appearance of Mr. ALFRED NELSON.
First Night of a NEW MUSICAL BURLESQUE.
TWO NEW PIECES.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 19, 1860,
The Grand Musical Burlesque of
GANEM; Or, THE SLAVE OF LOVE.
Caliph .... Mr Mark Smith
Ganem .... Miss Carry Nelson
Fetna .... Miss Sara Nelson
Other characters by the Company.
Song, "No More Glasses" .... Ganem
Song, "You've Rescued Me" .... Fetnah
Duet Operatic .... Ganem and Fetnah
Duet, "I've Courted Many a Gal" .... Ganem and Fetnah
Quartette and Chorus, "Who's dat Knocking" .... Ganem, Fetnah and Company
Song, "The Mangle" .... Caliph
Trio, "Ten to One" .... Ganem, Giaffer and Caliph
Air, "Keemo Kimo" .... Ganem
Finale, "Out of the Wilderness" .... Company
In the course of the piece,
A BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT
By THE GALE SISTERS, Mlle THELEUR and Mons. WEITHOFF.
The performances will commence with the Musical Burletta of
MY DAUGHTER'S DEBUT.
Pierre Ensoleur, an old Frenchman ... Mr. Alfred Nelson
Timotheus Fla., the Manager .... Mr. Peters
Blanche, the Debutante .... Miss Sara Nelson
who will sing "I've left my Norman Valley," "Di Piacer" and "Do not Mingle."
Between the pieces an
OPERATIC INTERLUDE OF FORTY MINUTES for Promenade and Refreshments.
Promenade Music .... Cook's Concert Band
Tickets, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1. Private Boxes, $3 to $6. No reserved seats, except Orchestra Chairs and Private Boxes. Doors open at 7 P. M. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT,
BENEFIT OF MR. MARK SMITH.
The SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, powerfully cast.
Next week will be presented in splendid style,
ALADDIN; Or, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon .... Lessee and Manager
MR. MARK SMITH'S BENEFIT.
FRIDAY, July 20, 1860.
MISS JANE COOMBS
Has kindly volunteered, and will make her first appearance in two years.
The beneficiary respectfully informs the public that by the kindness of the following artists he is enabled to cast in an unexampled manner the charming comedy of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Charles Surface .... Mr. Geo. Jordan
Joseph Surface .... Mr. C. W. Couldock
(His first appearance in this theatre.)
Sir Oliver Surface .... Mr. Harry Pearson
Sir Peter Teazle .... Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Benjamin Backbite .... Mr. A. H. Davenport
Crabtree .... Mr. Wm. Davidge
Moses .... Mr. Geo. Holland
Careless, with the original songs ... Mr. Chas. Lascelles
(His first appearance in two years.)
Trip, first appearance in this theatre ... Mr. M. Levick
Rowley .... Mr. D. Leeson
Lady Teazle, her first appearance in New York since her triumphal debut in this theatre, two years ago .... Miss Jane Coombs
Mrs. Candour .... Miss Mary Wells
Maria, her first appearance .... Miss Ada Oswald
The public are assured that no pains will be spared to produce this comedy perfectly in every respect. The minor characters will be enacted by careful artists, and this beautiful production of the brilliant Sheridan will be given entire.
After the comedy, a
SPARKLING COMEDIETTA,
With Miss Carry Nelson, Miss Sara Nelson, Mr. Peters and the regular company in the cast.
Box book now open.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM
UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF P. T. BARNUM.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this
THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
THE COMPANY OF JUVENILE FAIRIES,
Continue their varied and amusing entertainments
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock, consisting of
BALLETS, SONGS, DUETS, MARCHES, DANCES, &c., affording interesting and pleasing
AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.
Also, to be seen at all hours the extraordinary and
WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c.,
Though born of perfectly black parents.
They are the greatest wonders of the world.
Also, life like Wax Figure of the famous
TOMMY, OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY,
With the identical suit of Clothes worn by him here, and an autograph letter to Mayor Leland, to whom he presented the suit.
GIANT BABY, OR INFANT LAMBERT,
Seven years old, weighing 257 pounds, and measuring 61 inches round the chest.
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
The only animal of the kind ever seen in the Atlantic States, and the most extraordinary creature living.
He weighs 1,000 pounds, eats 60 pounds fish daily, and requires 16 barrels sea-water every 24 hours.
FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD,
Filled with beautiful living Fish, living Seal, &c.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY,
the most interesting, amusing, and wonderful creature known.
THE FAMOUS LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
THE LIVING SKELETON—FORTUNE TELLER.
BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT AND HAPPY FAMILY.
GREAT VARIETY of NEW WAX FIGURES.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 13 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager .... Mr. James Simmonds
Musical Director .... Mr. Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist Mr. J. E. Hayes; Promoter, Mr. T. Glise
THURSDAY, July 19,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF
TYCOON;
OR,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
It will be repeated this evening with the admirable comedietta of
THE WOMAN AND THE ARTISTE,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
IN TWO CHARACTERS,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
AS THE TYCOON,
Supported by a talented Company.
FRIDAY, July 20.
MR. JEFFERSON'S BENEFIT.
IN REHEARSAL,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
With nearly all its original cast.

PALACE GARDENS.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND PROMENADE AND VOCAL CONCERT,
BY THE PALACE GARDEN ORCHESTRA,
and the following eminent vocalists:
MAD. FISCHER, Miss ELLA WREN,
LITTLE MARTHA WREN, Mr. CROZIER,
and
THE COMIC WONDER—LITTLE FRED WREN.
Mr. W. H. CURRIE, Vocal Conductor.
Admission .... 25 cents

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors, Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 19, 1860.
The performances will commence with
GISSIPUS.
To be succeeded by MIDDY ASHORE.
And conclude with the Farce of
WILLFUL MURDER.

THE GREAT EASTERN.
CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.
It is hereby notified that the
EXHIBITION OF THE GREAT EASTERN
will be closed in New-York on
SATURDAY, July 28, at 7 o'clock P. M.,
up to which time the admission will be continued at the rate of
FIFTY CENTS. Children under 12, HALF PRICE.
By order
J. H. YATES, Treasurer.
New-York, July 18, 1860.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
NEW PIECES—DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

BY INVITATION OF HIS HONOR THE Mayor, Major-General Sandford, and many of our distinguished citizens and officers of the First Division, the Chicago Zouave Cadets will give an Exhibition Drill at the Academy of Music THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 19. Doors will be open at 7 P. M.; drill to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the house. For sale at Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Cowenhoven's, No. 856 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 12 Wall st., the principal hotels, and at the Academy. A limited number of tickets only will be issued, and the public are requested to purchase tickets during the day at some of the above places. No reserved seats except a limited number for the escort.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Benefit of
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
On which occasion
IRELAND AS IT IS.
Fagged Pat, with song .... Mr. Florence.
Judy O'Trot .... Mrs. W. J. Florence.
After which Brougham's new burlesque,
THE GREAT EASTERN.
Merhotta and Fancy .... Mr. W. J. Florence.
Florence and Tycoon .... Mrs. W. J. Florence.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE STATUES.
PAULAKER'S .... DEAD PEARL DIVER.
ANGELINA'S .... EVE.
MISS LANDERS' .... EVANGELINE.
CRAWFORD'S .... DANCING JENNY.
BARBEE'S .... FISHER GIRL.
With 120 FINE PAINTINGS NOW ON VIEW AT DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 BROADWAY. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS, No. 398 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON, DELAWARE and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

THE STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander,
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
The GREAT EASTERN is intended to sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven. There is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland.
First class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $130.
Apply to GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL, PATAPSCO, Capt. WM. B. VAIL, will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 8 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including state-room, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC,
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No 4,) No. 88 Wall st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

STEAMER OF JULY 28,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First Cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, July 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets sold to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $30; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $26 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $22; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.
No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers.
Baggage checked free to all the above places.
Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. Wessels, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first class side wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 21, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $22; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP ETNA, hence 19th inst. for Liverpool via Queenstown, are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock on the morning of sailing. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "BBS" and STITT'S,
HORSE NAIL RODS—TYF XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

SPORTING.

A GRAND BOAT RACE WILL TAKE place this afternoon, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, from Nautilus Hall, Staten Island, (first landing,) between the four oared shell boats *Stranger*, of Poughkeepsie; *Judge Voorhies*, of Brooklyn; and the *Chas. McCoy*, of New-York, for a purse of $100. The ferry boats will leave Whitehall-slip every half hour. To prevent trouble passengers will please procure return tickets at the Whitehall ferry. Fare 6 cents each way.

SARATOGA, NEW-YORK.—TROTTING—THURSDAY, July 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. Purse $1,500. Mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness. D. Pfifer names b. h. Ethan Allen. J. D. McMann names b. g. Brown Dick.
C. STAARRING, Proprietor.

PRESIDENTIAL.

[Continued from First Page.]

of the field. As soon as the fight was over, the meeting inside the building adjourned, and all retired.

Houston Convention at Schenectady.

SLIM ATTENDANCE—ATTEMPT TO NOMINATE AN ELECTORAL TICKET—AN INDISCRIMINATE ROW.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, July 18.

A Houston meeting met at noon to-day. Not over twenty persons were present, among whom are J. S. VAN RENSSELAER, Chairman of the Albany National Union Club, and J. H. DUGANNE, who was an unsuccessful applicant for a seat in the recent Bell and Everett Convention at Utica.

After effecting a temporary organization, with JAS. L. ADAMS, of Westchester, as Chairman, the meeting took a recess till 2½ o'clock.

A mass meeting was called for the evening.

The Convention reassembled at 3. J. S. VAN RENSSELAER, of Albany, was named as President, and Daniel Bradbury, of Ulster; E. D. Cummings, of Westchester; George E. Chapin, of St. Lawrence, and others, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. HASBROOK presented an address taking ground in favor of SAM HOUSTON as an independent candidate for the Presidency, recommending the selection of a distinct electoral ticket.

W. D. MURPHY, of Albany, offered as a substitute a preamble and resolution recommending the adoption of the Bell and Everett ticket, as the best and most effectual mode of carrying out the views of Houston men. He subsequently withdrew the resolution, and offered as a substitute a proposition to appoint a Committee of one from each Congressional District in the State, to confer with similar committees heretofore appointed by other Conventions, to form a compromise upon an Electoral ticket in the State to be supported by all parties opposed to sectionalism and corruption at the North, and secession and disunion at the South.

A long debate followed, with considerable noise and confusion, nearly terminating in a general row; but at length the substitute was voted down, and Mr. HASBROOK's address adopted, and Commodore STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, named as Vice President, to be run on the same ticket.

A. J. H. DUGANNE, of New-York, moved that a Committee of five be appointed to name an electoral ticket, which was adopted; but the Chairman refused to appoint the Committee, on the ground that the Convention was not composed of Houston men, and was a farce, while his own friendship for HOUSTON was sincere. The Committee was then named by the meeting, and after a brief consultation, they reported that they had selected an electoral ticket composed only of electors from Districts having delegates at the meeting.

Mr. CALHOUN, of Albany, inquired who was on the electoral ticket from Albany.

Mr. DUGANNE stated that the Committee could not find a Houston man in that district.

The Chairman being an Albany man, then expressed the belief that he was out of place in the Chair.

Mr. HASBROOK moved that Mr. VAN RENSSELAER be put on the ticket as an elector, but he declined, declaring that the formation of a partial ticket was an insult to Mr. HOUSTON. He therefore resigned the Chair, and left the Convention with some others, and after some severe personal abuse had passed between three or four of the persons present, the affair broke up in a sort of indiscriminate row.

Bell and Everett Ratification Meeting at Baltimore.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM, PROCESSIONS, SPEECHES, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 18.

The Bell and Everett Ratification here this evening is immense, and the greatest enthusiasm is displayed. The front of the Court House is brilliantly decorated with transparencies, flags, mottoes, &c. The number present is fully double as great as attended the ratification meetings of either branch of the Democracy. Mayor SWANN presided. Speeches were made by J. DIXON ROMAN, FRED'K SLEY, and other distinguished Marylanders. The various ward associations marched, with transparences, illuminated monuments drawn by horses, bands of music, and all other indications of political enthusiasm. Letters were read from J. W. GERARD and ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York; Mr. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey; LESLIE COOMBS, of Centucky; and other prominent members of the party.

Kentucky Democratic State Convention.

SPEECH OF BRECKINRIDGE.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, July 18.

The Democratic State Convention was held in this City to-day. Seventy-seven counties were represented. CLINTON MCCARTY, Esq., was unanimously nominated for the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. In the evening, Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE was serenaded. He responded in an able and eloquent speech professing his devotion to the Union and of the Constitution.

Congressional Nominations.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Wednesday, July 18.

The Democratic Convention for the Second District of this State, held at Cedar Rapids yesterday, nominated BEN M. SAMUELS for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 18.

The Union County Convention, to-day, nominated ALBERT TODD for Congress for the long term, and a full county and Legislative ticket.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Wednesday, July 18.

At the Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting, held in this city on the 16th inst., Hon. C. W. PRICE was nominated for Congress in opposition to Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS. He has accepted of the nomination, and will return to Missouri immediately and canvass the district. He will get a large vote.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER OF THE RIVER PIRATES SENTENCED.—In the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, JOSEPH PURCELL, river pirate, was convicted of stealing grain from the Atlantic Basin in March last, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison. PURCELL was an accomplice of JOHN MINCH, *alias* "Buffalo Jack" (sent to prison a few weeks ago) and is the third person convicted for stealing about $1,500 worth of grain from the canal-boat *Trafalgar*, while lying in the Atlantic Basin, belonging to the Western Transportation Company. MINCH was at the head of this formidable gang, and they had vessels of suitable size to carry out their bold scheme. For several year's past they have committed their depredations without serious impediment. MINCH and several of his companions in crime have frequently been arrested, but as they generally confined their heaviest operations to stealing grain, owing to the fact that it was next to impossible to identify the stolen property, they have heretofore managed to escape punishment. The particular attention of the Police was called to this gang, and after many nights of watching they finally succeeded in capturing the principals, and obtaining evidence sufficient to convict them. JOHN MOYER, another of the gang, was sent to Sing Sing for five years on Tuesday last.

THE SUNDAY LAW.—Justice CORNWELL, of the Police Court, has settled the difficulty about the law prohibiting the sale of merchandise on Sunday. Recently several small merchants were brought before him, for violating this law, and, after mature consideration, the Judge has written an elaborate opinion, finding the accused guilty, but discharging them because the law provides for no punishment in the cases passed upon. The law says, that the property exposed for sale must be confiscated, but here the Judge finds a difficulty in getting at the property, and thinks that should a warrant be issued to obtain possession of it, the officer and Court might render themselves liable, by getting hold of something not exposed for sale.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—GEORGE WELSH, residing at No. 62 Grand-street, was almost instantly killed late on Tuesday night by falling down a flight of stairs. He was about to descend the stairs when one of his feet caught in the carpet, and he fell so heavily that his skull was badly fractured....JOHN LENNON was instantly killed in RHODE's lumber-yard, at the foot of Little-street, by a pile of lumber falling upon him.

PETE DAWSON AGAIN.—Judge GARRISON, of the County Court having refused to grant a new trial to PETER DAWSON, late of the Fourth Ward, New-York, his counsel yesterday applied to Judge SCOTT of the Supreme Court to have the proceedings reviewed by *certiorari*. The Court has the case under consideration.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans of the Third Assembly District have recently organized a Lincoln and Hamlin Club, and will hold a mass meeting on Thursday evening next. Arrangements are in progress to organize a club in the Second Assembly District.

ITEMS.—A meeting of the Supervisors was held in Flatbush last evening, when the contracts for the Lunatic Asylum extension were awarded, and the work will be commenced forthwith. Some routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned to Tuesday, Aug. 1....A lad named WM. RUSSELL was badly crushed between an ice-cart and a tree on York-street yesterday. The horse became fractious, and backed the cart where RUSSELL and several of his companions were playing. ....Several laborers were prostrated by the heat yesterday, but no one was fatally injured.....The second annual festival of the German rifle corps closed yesterday at Myrtle-avenue Park. There was a large attendance of people.

THE WALTON AND MATTHEWS MURDERS.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST.

Verdict Against Charles Jefferd—His Commitment to the Tombs.

Testimony of Dr. Alanson Jones—Dr. James Norvel, Ellen Costigan, Dr. Alexander A. Gunn, and Thos. R. Pickering.

The inquest in the Walton and Matthews case was brought to a termination, yesterday, by the Coroner's Jury bringing in a verdict that both the deceased came to their death from a pistol-shot wound, inflicted by CHARLES JEFFERD. At the hour of opening the Court, there was a large attendance.

TESTIMONY OF DR. JONES.

Dr. Alanson S. Jones, of No. 42 University-place, was sworn, and testified:

Q.—Are you attached to the Police Department? A.—Yes, Sir, as one of the surgeons.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Charles Jefferd? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Please to state to the jury what you know about this case. A.—Is it about the cause of the death of these parties?

Q.—Yes, Sir: about what Mr. Jefferd told you; the conversation you had with him. A.—On Monday night, the 2d of July, I received a message to go to the Hone House to see Mr. Jefferd, that he was not very well; I accordingly went and saw him; found him lying on the bed with his coat and vest off; he had his shirt and pants on; he complained of glandular swellings, one in each groin, which he said had been troubling him for some time; after some conversation in reference to his physical condition, &c., a conversation occurred in regard to the affair; he stated that he had come into town that afternoon for the purpose of surrendering himself, having ascertained he was implicated in some way; he stated he had endeavored to surrender himself to one or two magistrates; that he had difficulty in doing so, but had arranged to do so to Judge Osborne next morning; he adverted to his physical condition, as one of the reasons why he could not have run as fast as it was said the party accused had run.

Q.—Did you examine him, Doctor? A.—I did; he had a swelling near the groin, which was very much inflamed, that certaily would have rendered running very painful, if not almost impossible.

Q.—Did he state to you where he had been that evening? A.—I, yes, Sir; he said he was somewhere, but I do not remember now where he did say; the conversation was very rapid, as we talked about this occurrence; he said, I think, he was playing cards with a party somewhere.

Q.—Did he say where it was? A.—I think he said it was somewhere near the Girard House; I do not remember exactly what he said about that.

Q.—How long were you with him at that time? A.—I should say five or six minutes.

Q.—What other conversation had he with you? A.—He made a remark to the effect that if he had not felt entirely secure of his position, he might have gone away; I jestingly said, "You know yourself best how far you are implicated in this matter, and it strikes me that, with the opportunity you have had, if you were implicated, you would have got out of the way."

Q.—What reply did he make to that? A.—He said he courted an investigation; that I remember—that he courted an investigation from the moment he read the statement, for he felt perfectly secure of the result.

Q.—Did he state what cause there was for suspecting him? A.—What he saw in the papers, he told me; he asked me what his wisest course was to pursue; I answered by all means to surrender himself to the Coroner.

Q.—Where did this conversation take place? A.—At the Hone House.

Q.—On Monday evening? A.—Yes, Sir; about half-past ten o'clock, I should say.

Q.—When did you see him previous to that? A.—It was some years; I have not seen him since he was quite a little shaver—two or three years, I should think.

Q.—Have you attended that family? A.—Not the Waltons; I have attended Mrs. Walton; I never knew Mr. Walton; I attended the little boy, Franky.

Q.—Who sent the message to you from the Hone House? A.—That I cannot say; the gentleman who came to see me was a man I did not know; he represented himself as Mr. Betts, of Long Island, the gentleman that has been here; he was a stranger to me at that time; it was the only time I ever did see him.

By Mr. Smith—Did he mention anything about playing cards at the Johnson House, in Chambers-street? A.—Not the Johnson House.

Q.—What house did he name? A.—My present recollection is that it was either the Girard House, or somewhere near the Girard House; I cannot remember the place; in fact I do not think he stated the place.

Q.—Did he tell what time he got through playing cards there? A.—Yes; about ten, or half-past ten, I think he said.

Q.—Did he tell you where he went after he got through playing cards? A.—Yes; he said he went from there to the water-closet of the Girard House, after he got through playing, before he went to Brooklyn; that I remember distinctly.

Q.—Did he say he went to Brooklyn from there? A.—He stated that he played cards until half-past ten o'clock; that he then went into the water-closet of the Girard House for ten or fifteen minutes; that he had not felt well during the day, and that from thence he went to Brooklyn.

Q.—Did he say that any one saw him? A.—He said he had been suffering from a pain in the stomach, and that he went to take a glass of brandy; I asked him if the barkeeper knew him; he said he did not know, for he was a stranger to him.

Q.—Did he say who he was playing cards with? A.—Yes, Sir; I asked him if he knew the persons that played with him, and he mentioned some names which I do not now remember, for they were persons I did not know.

Q.—You are not able to remember the names? A.—No; they were persons I did not know, and, of course, I did not attend to it.

Q.—Did he state that he had any other physician attending him? A.—Yes; he mentioned in reference to this condition of his groin, that he had already consulted a physician; I remember in regard to this particularly, because I saw an importance in it; I asked him if he had consulted any one, and he said he had—that he was a week in the condition I then saw him in.

Q.—Would a physician allow brandy to a person with that complaint? A.—I would not.

Q.—Would it not be injurious to him? A.—I should say so; he mentioned the name of some doctor in the country, but the name has escaped me; this brandy and water he told me he took at the Girard House, was for diarrhœa, which he was suffering from all day.

Q.—How long did your examination occupy in regard to his physical condition? A.—Only a few moments, to examine the condition of the swellings he had.

Q.—Can you say, from the examination, whether the swelling had existed for some time, or not. A.—I think it had existed for some time; it looked chronic, indurated.

Q.—Could it not have been caused by running? A.—Well, I never saw an instance where such swelling has been produced by running; it might have been aggravated, it is true.

Q.—Do you say this could not have been produced by running some distance? A.—Well, it is difficult to say; these swellings arise from so many causes; it is barely possible, though; I can hardly think so; I never saw anything like it in my twenty years' experience.

Q.—I understand you to say it might have been caused, although you do not think it was, from over-exertion in running? A.—I say it is possible, though I never saw it; I have put it in the degree of possibility; my opinion is it was not so produced.

Q.—Is your experience enough to enable you to give that opinion. A.—Yes; the swellings were large and evidently of a chronic form; had it arisen within a day or two, there would have been more inflammation.

Q.—Could it have arisen from a man jumping over a fence? A.—These things arise sometimes from violent exertion; I have seen it arise from a man playing at ten-pins; in these cases, however, there is a great deal of inflammation; it would have been, in that case, acute rather than chronic.

Q.—Your examination, I suppose, occupied not more than a minute? A.—I examined him sufficiently to make up my mind; and when I got through I left.

Q.—Was it more than a minute? A.—I do not know; it might have been five minutes; it was enough to make a sufficient examination.

Q.—Do you say that a man could not possibly run fast with that swelling of the groin? A.—That is a matter purely of opinion; such swellings are exceedingly painful, even in the ordinary action of walking; so painful that I have often seen patients who could hardly bear the jar of a step, or a little acclivity; a pebble in the street would sometimes cause great pain to step upon.

Q.—He was in such a condition that you would think it was painful for him to walk? A.—He was, Sir.

Q.—What would you have thought of a journey of six miles to East New-York on the preceding day? A.—If he had walked it, it would have aggravated the swelling.

Q.—Do you know where he went after he left the Hone House? A.—No, Sir; I left him on the bed; he was up, and lying down, and walking about the room while I was there.

Q.—Did you report this, about having seen him, to any one afterwards? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Did you put any one on the track of him? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Did you suspect him? A.—Well he talked about it; about the whole affair; he and Mr. Betts told me they had seen Judge Osborn, and that Judge Osborn had declined to receive him, but made an appointment for the next morning at 8 o'clock to deliver himself up, and he was to be sent by an officer to you; I felt sure in my own mind that he was going to give himself up to you, so that I had no doubt as to my duty in the case.

By a Juror—While you were conversing with Mr. Jefferd, did he remark to you that they could not prove it against him any how? A.—I do not remember such a remark.

Juror—The reason I put the question is that such a story has been told, and it is proper that it should be corrected if not true.

Witness—He made a remark of this kind while asking my advice as to what he had better do; I said he had better surrender himself any way, and I made the remark further, "The truth will come out—it is impossible to avoid it;" he said the enmity of the Waltons against him was such that they would not hesitate to accuse him of anything; I said he need not fear that; that no fabricated story would stand the test of an inquiry such as it would be sure to meet; he then said, "Well, I will surrender myself anyhow;" he seemed to be afraid of the enmity of the Waltons.

TESTIMONY OF DR. JAMES NORVEL.

James Norvel, of No. 630 Hudson-street, being sworn, testified:

Q.—Are you a physician? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the prisoner? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know anything of this case? A.—I know nothing about it, Sir, and I do not know what I am called here for.

Q.—I understood that you wrote a note, or stated to one of the jurors, that you knew running would bring on these glandular swellings? A.—I made a statement to one of the jury that I knew running, lifting or jumping to bring on these swellings frequently.

Q.—To bring on such glandular swellings as the last witness testified about? A.—Yes, Sir; any over-exertion would do it.

Q.—Have you had experience to enable you to state this? A.—Yes, Sir; I have been fifteen years in practice.

Q.—Persons affected with anything of that kind, would not running increase it? A.—It certainly would; rest is the most essential treatment.

TESTIMONY OF ELLEN COSTIGAN.

Question—Where do you reside? *Answer*—No. 1 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, at the Union Hotel.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mr. Jefferd? A.—Yes.

Would you know him again if you were to see him? A.—I think so.

[Jefferd was directed by the Coroner to rise, when the witness identified him, saying, "That's him."]

Q.—Did he board at your place? A.—He stopped there for a week, and he never had but one meal of victuals.

Q.—Did you let him in the house on Saturday night, the 30th June? A.—I did.

Q.—What time of night was it? A.—I cannot say for certain, but as near as I can swear to, to my knowledge, it was about a quarter past twelve, or half-past twelve o'clock.

Q.—Did you close your house at twelve o'clock? A.—Yes.

Q.—At this time had the house been closed? A.—Yes, Sir; it had been closed, and he and myself were in the dining-room, ready to go up to bed.

Q.—Who closed the front door that Jefferd came in by? A.—I did, myself.

Q.—Was a little after twelve that you closed the door, or a little before, or precisely at twelve? A.—The door he came in at, do you mean?

Coroner—Yes.

Witness—I cannot tell exactly what was the time; it must have been after; how much after I cannot exactly say.

Q.—Had you any conversation with him when he came in? A—Nothing; more as when I opened the door I stepped back to let him in; he came in, and as he came in the hall he said: "I have been likely to be locked out," and I said, "yes, you would if you had been away a few minutes longer." I took a lamp and lighted it, and gave it to him, and there was nothing more said, and he went up to his room.

Q.—How did he appear when he came in? Did he appear frightened? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—Did you notice his countenance? A.—No, Sir; I let him in, and he passed right in by me, up the stairs.

Q.—Before he came in, how long were you up stairs with your son? A.—It must have been fifteen minutes when the knock came to the door.

Q.—How long had you been up stairs, after having locked the door, before Jefferd came up stairs? A.—My son locked up before Jefferd came to the door.

Q.—You locked the door, then, yourself? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you went up stairs? A.—Yes.

Q.—And your son locked up the other part? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you go up stairs before your son did? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long had you been up there before your son came up? Before Jefferd came in you locked the front door, and went up stairs, and then your son came up afterwards, before Jefferd came in? A.—You do not understand it right; my son shut up the bar-room at about twelve o'clock; he came up stairs after he had shut up, and went into the dining-room, as he was going to get something to eat; a knock came at the door, and I said, "I wonder who that is?" and he said he did not know; there were two raps before I opened the door, and who should it be but Mr. Jefferd.

Q.—Which door did he come through? A.—The side door.

Q.—Did your son lock up the bar-room door before you locked up the front door or after? A.—Before.

Q.—You were up stairs you say about fifteen minutes when Jefferd came. A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you say whether that was later than quarter after twelve o'clock? A.—I cannot say; I never looked at the time; it must have been a quarter or half-past; I cannot tell exactly what hour it was.

Q.—Did you notice him particularly when he came in? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see how he was dressed? A.—I think he had a black suit on, and a straw hat.

Q.—Did he make the remark that "George had shut up sooner than usual?" A.—No; he said he thought he would have been over before the place was shut up.

Q.—Do you know what time the boats come in? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know what time Jefferd got up the next morning? A.—I do not, for I did not see him come down stairs.

Q.—Did he have on the same clothes when he came home that he did when he went out? A.—I did not see him when he went out, and therefore cannot tell you.

Q.—Do you feel confident that you were up stairs as much as fifteen minutes before you let him in? A.—I cannot say positively, but it was that time as near as I can recollect.

Q.—Do you remember how you occupied your time during the fifteen minutes that you were up stairs, after the house was locked up below? A.—I was in the kitchen, and in the dining room—all about; I was waiting for my son to come up.

TESTIMONY OF ALEXANDER N. GUNN.

I am a physician at Quarantine.

Q.—Do you know anything of this concern—of this shooting affair? A.—I know nothing of the occurrence immediately, except what I heard from Mr. Walton some time previous; some eighteen months ago Mr. Walton expressed his apprehensions.

Q.—Were you his physician? A.—I have been his physician for 25 years; sometime previous to his death he sent for me on one occasion to attend his family professionally, and he then expressed his apprehensions that some violence would be done him.

Q.—How long was this before his death? A.—The last time was about six months previous to his death; he came to my office at the Quarantine to advise with me in regard to his domestic relations.

Q.—State what he said to you?

A.—He said that the sons of his wife he believed were constantly armed, and had threatened to blow his brains out repeatedly; that he was afraid to go about the streets without some person in company with him; that he had reason to believe that they were constantly armed, and would take his life if an opportunity was afforded them.

Q.—Do he mention any one in particular? A.—It is my impression that he referred to the eldest son particularly, Sir; he spoke about both being armed, too; I was called in to see Mrs. Walton on the evening of the contemplated sleigh-ride.

Q.—Did you know what evening that was? A.—It was two or three months after their marriage.

Q.—What occurred then, Doctor? A.—Mrs. Walton had an hysterical attack, for which I was sent for; as I was leaving the house, Mr. Walton told me that notwithstanding all her honeyed words to him and me, she had a revolver then in her bosom; I doubted the truth of this, and said that he must be mistaken, but he said, "No, she has a revolver, and also her two sons, and I am certain that one of these days I shall be shot by one of them;" I know nothing of the case from my own personal knowledge, but only what I heard from him.

Q.—Did you see any pistol about her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Charles Jefferd ever call upon you? A.—He called upon me to visit his mother the same evening; he left the call at my house.

Q.—Had you any conversation with him? A.—Yes, Sir, there was some little conversation; he remarked to me that his mother had married a d——d rascal, who had maltreated her, and that her sickness was the result of that maltreatment; I will not say positively which of the sons it was came; it was one of them, but which of the two I cannot swear to.

Q.—Can you identify them now? A.—No; it was dark, and this occurred upon my stoop in the evening; it is my impression, however, that it was the oldest son, but I am not prepared to swear to it.

Q.—What did he say about maltreatment? A.—He said that her sickness was the result of maltreatment received from her present husband; I think that the gentleman sitting by the pillar was the gentleman, (pointing to the accused.)

Q.—What else did he say to you at the time, or you to him? A.—I told him that I doubted her sickness being the result of maltreatment; that I had known Mr. Walton a great many years, and that I thought he would not, under any circumstances, treat a woman badly; that I knew his first wife, and he treated her well; he replied that I did not know him, and that he was a d—d rascal; that either he would shoot him, or that he deserved to be shot; whether he said that he would shoot him, or that he deserved to be shot, I am not prepared to say, for it did not make much impression on my mind at the time.

This was last Winter? A.—I should think it was about eighteen months ago.

Q.—Have you heard anything since that, from them? No, Sir.

Q.—When did Mr. Walton call upon you last? A.—It was probably six months ago when he was last at my office.

To a Juror: Did he state that the pistol was in the bureau or in her bosom? A.—He said in her bosom.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS R. PICKERING.

I reside at No. 167 West Twenty-sixth-street.

Q.—Did you find a pistol in Mrs. Walton's drawer? A.—I did.

Q.—Was the pistol loaded? A.—Yes, Sir, it was.

Q.—How many balls had it? A.—Six, I think; I will not be sure whether there were five or six barrels; each barrel was loaded; Mr. Walton told me of it first; he then took me to their room, and the bureau drawer was locked.

Q.—Was it in Mrs. Walton's bureau? A.—I supposed it to be her bureau.

Q.—Was that the same pistol testified to by one of the witnesses on the first day's examination? A.—Yes.

Q.—Testified to having been found on the marble bureau? A.—Yes; the top drawer of the bureau was locked.

Q.—You state that the pistol was loaded? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you do with it? A.—Mr. Walton put it in his pocket, and we then went up to his store in Twenty-fifth-street.

Q.—What became of it? A.—The pistol was discharged by Mr. Walton, I think, by Mr. Kehoe and myself.

Q.—What did it contain? A.—Powder and balls; I suppose there was powder from the fact that the balls were discharged.

Q.—What did you do with the pistol? A.—I took the pistol apart; I took the revolving chambers to a hardware store on the Eighth-avenue, and purchased bullets to put in them; I then put two bullets in each barrel, which gave it the appearance of being loaded.

A Juror—Without powder? A.—There was no powder, Sir; I purchased caps also, and took them up to the store in Twenty-fifth-street.

Q.—Did you put them on at any time? A.—I then put the pistol together and capped it, and put a private mark upon it, as Mr. Walton had expressed fears to me that the pistol would be used for him. I then took the pistol to the house in Twenty-third-street—I was living with Mr. Walton at the time—and showed it to him in the basement. He then took it up stairs and replaced it in the top bureau drawer.

Q.—Were you present then? A.—I was.

Q.—Well, what then happened? A.—Mr. Walton expressed his feelings that he felt safer then.

Q.—Do you know what became of the pistol afterwards? A.—I think about two or three weeks after that he had again examined the pistol which was in the bureau drawer, and found that it had been reloaded.

Q.—Reloaded with what? A.—With powder and ball. I asked him how he knew that the pistol was reloaded, and he said that he had taken one of the caps off, and shook some of the powder out. That is all I know about the pistol.

Q.—Did you live in the house with Mr. Walton at that time. A.—Yes, Sir, and slept there every night.

The Coroner, addressing the audience, said—Is there any person in Court who knows about this thing? If so, will he step up and give testimony?

No response being made to this request, the Coroner, addressing the jury, said—Gentlemen, I have subpœnaed all the witnesses, all whom I could reach, who were supposed to know anything about this case. Now I submit it to your charge, and you will please to retire into the adjoining room for consultation.

The jury then retired, and at ten minutes to 5 o'clock, having been absent half an hour, returned into Court, when the Coroner, addressing them, said: Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?

The Foreman—Yes, Sir.

The Coroner desired Jefferd to rise, which he accordingly did.

The Coroner—What say you, gentlemen; what is your verdict?

The Foreman—That is our verdict—handing a paper.

THE VERDICT.

The Jury find:

"That the said John Walton and John W. Mathews came to their death by pistol shot wounds, inflicted by the hand of Charles Jefferd.

In witness whereof, we, the said Jurors, as well as the Coroner, have to this inquisition set our hands and seals.

EZEKIEL SHAILEY,	DANIEL R. STUART,
AKEX. McKENZIE,	WM. JAMESON,
W. HOLMES,	GEO. A. BLOOMER,
E. S. JANES,	JAS. G. EUSTON,
CHAS. SHOVE.	

ANDREW R. JACKMAN, Coroner.

The Coroner (to the prisoner)—You are at liberty to answer or not the questions I put to you. What is your name?

The prisoner, in a calm and measured tone, free from the least agitation or excitement, responded: Charles M. Jefferd.

The Coroner—How old are you?

The accused—I am 21 years of age.

The Coroner—Where were you born?

The Prisoner—City of Washington, District of Columbia.

Q.—Where do you live?

A.—In the City of New-York.

Q.—What is your occupation?

A.—Clerk.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and, if so, what, in relation to the charges preferred against you?

Jefferd: I am entirely innocent of this charge, and I am advised by my counsel to retain my witnesses for the unbiased consideration of the Grand Jury of this County. Therefore, at this time, and before this jurisdiction I have nothing further to say.

[The prisoner then affixed his name to the statement just made.]

The Coroner—[To the younger Jefferd]—Edwin, you are cleared by the Jury. The officers will take charge of the prisoner, Charles Jefferd, and take him to the Tombs.

He was removed in custody.

Coroners' Inquests.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A CHILD.

GEORGE T. INGHAM, a child five and a half years of age, fell from the roof of No. 113 Mulberry-street, on Tuesday afternoon, into a narrow space between that building and the one next to it. He had gone upon the roof to look at a balloon, and not having been seen afterwards, his parents supposed that he had wandered from home and lost his way. The Police were notified, and a search was prosecuted, but nothing could be learned of the little fellow until yesterday morning, when his body was found wedged in the aperture into which by a misstep he had fallen. The remains were extricated with great difficulty, and an inquest will be held upon them to-day.

FATAL VEHICLE ACCIDENT.

On Monday evening, Mrs. ISABELLA BURLING, a native of Scotland, 69 years of age, was instantly killed while crossing Hudson-street, near Barrow, in consequence of having been run over by a span of horses attached to a carriage. The remains were removed to the Ninth Precinct Station-house, where an examination showed that her neck had been broken. JOHN MCINVAY, the driver of the vehicle, was apprehended, but yesterday, after the circumstances of the occurrence had been investigated by the Coroner, he was discharged from custody, a verdict of accidental death having been rendered. Deceased resided at the corner of West Tenth and Washington streets.

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

On the 15th inst., MICHAEL MALLON, an Irishman, 55 years of age, fell down a flight of stairs, at No. 5 Dover-street, and received injuries which yesterday resulted in his death. He was intoxicated when the accident happened....MICHAEL LEANNY, a lad 8 years of age, was drowned on Sunday last while fishing at the foot of North Moore-street. His body was recovered yesterday and removed to the residence of his parents, No. 213 Canal-street. Inquests were held by Coroner SCHIRMER.

FALL THROUGH A VAULT LIGHT—FATAL RESULT.

THOMAS O'REILLEY, an Irishman, 30 years of age, died at his residence, No. 49 Norfolk-street, on Monday night, from excessive hemorrhage, produced by a wound in the right leg, received on the 4th inst., by falling through a vault-light in front of No. 274 Bowery. Coronor SCHIRMER investigated the case, and the evidence having shown that the covering to the vault had been left in an insecure condition, the Jury censured the owner of the premises for his neglect.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

On Tuesday, the body of man was found in the water at the foot of Tenth-street, East River. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, but was unable to obtain proof as to his identity. In the pockets of deceased were $117 12, besides a bill made against EDWARD BRADY by JOHN HENDRICKSON....The body of another unknown man, apparently a German sailor, was found last evening by the Harbor Police, floating near Castle Garden. The Coroner was notified.

Police Reports.

A COUNCILMAN CHARGED WITH KEEPING A NUISANCE.

Sergeant Lord, of the Sanitary Police, a few days since entered a complaint before Justice CONNOLLY, against the Slaughter-house No. 423 First-avenue, as being in so filthy a condition that it was a public nuisance. The owner of the establishment, Councilman Edward Castello, was accordingly summoned to answer the complaint, and a number of witnesses having testified to the unhealthy stench which emanated from the premises, he was required to furnish $500 bail for his appearance at the Court of Special Sessions for trial on the charge of keeping a nuisance.

CONFLICT BETWEEN A YOUNG WOMAN AND A BURGLAR.

On the night of the 14th ultimo the house of Mr. John W. Brady, No. 342 Third-avenue, was visited by a burglar, who had packed up a quantity of goods to carry away, when he was detected by Catharine Brady, the daughter of the owner of the property. She seized the man by the arm, but he broke from her and leaped out of a window upon the roof of a shed. She followed and again grasped the rogue, who only escaped by stabbing her in the arm with a knife. Having had a good opportunity to see his features, Miss Brady was enabled to give a minute description of his appearance to the police. On Tuesday night a young man named John Thompson, *alias* Prior, was apprehended on suspicion of being the burglar, and having been fully identified by Miss Brady, Justice QUACKENBUSH held him for trial.

AMATEURS IN THE RING.

The police of the Twentieth Precinct arrested the progress of a prize-fight, about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River. A crowd of several hundred of the vilest characters had collected; a ring had been formed; the principals, two youths, 18 years of age, known as Robert Johnson and Edward Curley, had fought several rounds, and the excitement was at its climax, when the party were so disagreeably surprised. At sight of the police the spectators fled in great confusion, and the principals were the only persons arrested. In the morning the prisoners, both exhibiting the marks of hard hitting, were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who locked them up in default of bail.

STEALING WITH A HOOK.

Joseph Cassidy, a lad, was committed for trial, yesterday, by Justice QUACKENBUSH, on the complaint of Mrs. Rose Smith, residing at No. 46 East Twenty-second-street, who alleges that a light dress was stolen from her, under the following circumstances: The prisoner came with two other boys up to the basement window of her house, and after playing about for a time, one of the lads thrust a pole, with a hook fastened at the end of it, into the window, and hauled out the garment in question, with which they ran off. Subsequently Cassidy returned, and was captured with the ingenious thieving apparatus in his possession.

AN UNFORTUNATE RETURN.

About a year ago Jacob Bertur, a German was employed to carry a trunk, containing $100 worth of property, from Albany-street to another part of the City. Instead of doing so, he stole it and fled to Newark, N. J. Yesterday he came back, and having been recognized by Ann Miller, to whom the property belonged, she had him arrested. Justice KELLY committed him for trial.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.

Last evening, an attempt was made to circulate counterfeit $2 and $3 bills, purporting to be the issue of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Burlington, Vt. They look like alterations from a genuine plate, probably of some broken bank, and present a fair appearance. The fact was telegraphed to all the Police Stations, but no arrests had been reported up to a late hour.

Base Ball.

UNION, OF MORRISANIA, VS. PUTNAM, OF BROOKLYN.

About a thousand persons assembled on Tuesday on the ground of the Putnam Club, at Brooklyn, E. D., to witness a spirited contest between the above Clubs, and their expectations were not disappointed, for, omitting the first innings, it was one of the closest games of the season. There was much brilliant play on both sides, but each side had some weak points. Towards the end of the game the fielding was quite sharp, and every exertion was put forth on either side, and, owing to the equality of their play, the Putnams retained the advantage gained in the first innings. On the Union side, ABRAMS at second base was especially active, as were BOGLE at short and PARKER as catcher. KINLOCK made one very good catch. For the Putnams, BROWN and WANZIER played with their usual brilliancy, while MASTEN and BURR on the bases were very efficient. DAKIN pitched with uncommon steadiness, but was unfortunate in batting. WANZIER, BROWN, BURR and MASTEN, of the Putnam, and BALCOM, of the Union, were most successful at the bat.

SCORE.

PUTNAM.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Burr, c. f.	2	3	Gifford, 1st b	4	1
Dakin, p.	5	1	Bogle, short	3	2
Gillespie, 3d b	4	2	Balcom, c. f.	2	3
Masten, 2d b	3	3	Pinckney p.	3	2
Wanzier, c.	2	3	Hannegan, l. f.	4	1
McKinstry, short	2	2	Durell, r. f.	3	1
Brown, 1st b	2	2	Parker, c.	1	1
VanValkenb'gh, l. f.	4	1	Abrams, 2d b	3	1
Chapman, r. f.	3	1	Kinlock, 3d b	4	0
Total		18	Total		12

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Putnam	7	3	0	2	1	1	4	0	0	18
Union	3	0	0	1	3	1	4	0	0	12

UMPIRE—W A. Brown, of the Eckford Club.

SCORERS—Putnam, George R. Hobby, Esq.; Union, George H. Albro, Esq.

AMERICAN BOARD.—The following statement from Mr. TREAT, one of the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, will be read with interest by the friends of that organization:

MISSIONARY HOUSE, BOSTON, Wednesday, July 11, 1860.

The question is often asked, "What are the financial prospects of the American Board?" The following statement contains all that can be affirmed at the present time:

The effort for the liquidation of the debt with which the current fiscal year began, is still in progress. It is hoped that the whole amount ($66,374) will be secured, but this result cannot be predicted with entire confidence.

To meet the expenses of the present year, it is believed that the donations and legacies should reach $360,000. During the first eleven months, (Aug. 1 to June 30,) the receipts were only $285,000, excluding sums given for the old debt, leaving $75,000 to be raised this month. In no previous July have the contributions equaled this amount. Last year they were $60,000. Before that time they had never exceeded $52,000.

Two things are obvious: 1. This sum of $75,000 *can* be raised. Many of the friends of missions are devising liberal things. If others will do likewise, the Prudential Committee will be able to report an unembarrassed treasury. 2. There is *danger*, nevertheless, that the $75,000 will *not* be raised. If every man expects his neighbors to act generously and promptly, but fails to do so himself, a deficiency may be anticipated. S. B. TREAT.

[Advertisement.]

ORATORY.—Can I become an Orator, a Debater, a Clergyman, or a Writer? This depends on whether or not you possess the requisite phrenological organization. If you have a good intellect, large language, with proper training you may succeed. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, will give you satisfactory answers to these questions.

[Advertisement.]

DOLINGTON, Penn., July 1860.

This is to certify that I was the holder of a share of ticket Nos. 48, 50, 71, Class 300, in Delaware State Lottery, drawn June 23, under the management of WOOD, EDDY & Co., which combination drew the prize of $15,000, and that said prize was cashed on presentation. THEODORE M. LARGE, M. D., Dolington P. O., Penn.

WINDSOR, BERTIE CITY, N. C., July 10, 1860.

I do hereby certify that I have this day received, through bank, the full amount of a share of the highest Capital Prize of $50,000, drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, June 9, 1860, in WOOD, EDDY & Co.'s Delaware State Lotteries, in Class 1, (drawn on the single number plan.) The number on my ticket being the number drawing the highest Capital Prize of $50,000, my ticket being only one-eighth ticket and drawing accordingly, and that full permission is freely given by me to publish my name and residence.

R. H. SMITH, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEYS' GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway.

The Chicago Zouaves were photographed at GURNEYS' Gallery yesterday in their Zouave uniform, and are now on exhibition. Also, photographs of Capt. VINE HALL, and all the officers of the steamship *Great Eastern*. We have just completed sixteen new instantaneous stereoscopic views of the *Great Eastern*, and are now ready to supply the trade.

J. GURNEY & SON.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at

BRADY'S GALLERY,

No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

TO PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURERS.—A person accustomed to travel and take orders on his own account for several years, wishes to make an engagement with some responsible house. Unexceptional references and a moderate salary. Address Box No. 1,520 New-York Post-office.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly, powerfully and beneficially upon the whole mass of the blood. They strengthen the digestive organs, excite the healthy action of the liver and kidneys, stimulate the secretions, expel disease, and prolong life to a ripe old age.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 18—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, and in fair demand; sales 2,000 bbls., at $3 87½@$4 for sour; $4 87½@$5 for extra Wisconsin and Canadian; $5@$5 25 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 50@$6 for double extras. WHEAT dull and heavy; sales 6,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 14¾. CORN opened dull, but closed with a fair demand and steady; sales 6,000 bushels Toledo, at 51c.@51½c.; 18,000 bushels Illinois, at 51½c.@52c. OATS firm and in good demand; sales 9,000 bushels Canadian, at 33½c.; 10,000 bushels Western, at 33½c. RYE dull and 1c. lower; sales 900 bushels, at 68c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; 40c. on Flour, 11½c. on Wheat, 10½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 11,000 bushels Wheat; 20,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—14,000 bushels Wheat; 75,000 bushels Corn; 3,500 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 18—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull but steady; sales small, at $5 25@$5 50 for common to extra State; $6 75@$7 for favorite double extra City brands. WHEAT in limited demand; sales 1,000 bush. Milwaukee Club No. 1 at $1 20; and 1,000 bush. white Michigan, at $1 33; CORN easier; sales last night 6,400 bush. Illinois, at at 53½c. to-day 8,000 bush. do. at 53c. OATS, BARLEY and RYE quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS advanced ½c. on Grain; Flour, 26c.; Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York *Lake Imports*—600 bbls. Flour, 3,300 bush. Wheat, 30,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,250 bbls. Flour; 3,300 bush. Wheat; 5,000 bush. Corn; 18,000 bush. Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 17.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 400 bales; quotations nominal; middling 10c.; sales of three days 750 bales; receipts of three days 550 bales, against 650 the same time last year; increased receipts at this port 460,500 bales; do. at all the ports 784,500 bales. MOLASSES 26c. for prime. FLOUR declining; sales superfine at $5 45@$5 60. PORK firm at $21 for Mess. TOBACCO lugs 2½c.@5c., leaf 7c.@7½c. STERLING EXCHANGE 9¼@9½ premium; do. with bills of lading, 8¾@9 premium. SIGHT EXCHANGE on New-York ¼@¾ ₽ cent. premium. Nothing doing in FREIGHTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day 350 bales; quotations are nominal. MOLASSES 28c.@30c. PROVISIONS quiet, but firm. TOBACCO steady; lugs at 2½c.@2¾c.; fine leaf, 7c.@8c. FREIGHT and EXCHANGES unaltered.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 18—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady at $1 05@$1 06 for No. 2, in store. CORN active, and ½c. lower; sales 13,000 bushels at 41½c.@42c., in store. OATS firm, and ½c.@1c. lower. *Receipts*—340 bbls. Flour; 19,000 bush. Wheat; 86,000 bush. Corn; 4,100 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—8,500 bush. Wheat; 153,000 bush. Corn. *Freights*—7c. offered, but 7½c. are asked on Corn to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York 1¼ ₽ cent. premium.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 18—6 P. M.

FLOUR and WHEAT market exceedingly dull; no transactions of any extent. CORN arrives freely but buyers are out of market; sales only a few car lots, at 61c. for Western mixed, delivered at East Albany dépôt. OATS—Sales 2,000 bushels Canada West at 39c. WHISKY—Sales 90 bbls. at 21c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 18.

FLOUR dull, and holders are willing sellers. WHISKY 17c. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK and LARD quiet. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 18.

FLOUR quiet; superfine, $5 25. WHEAT quiet; red, $1 27@$1 28; white, $1 30@$1 40. CORN steady at 66c. Ohio WHISKY 22c.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas........3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail........5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad, 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat........4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph's on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Etna	July 19	New-York	Liverpool
Golden Fleece	July 19	New-York	Galway
Fulton	July 21	New-York	Havre
Arabia	July 25	Boston	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	July 28	New-York	Havre
Saxonia	Aug. 1	New-York	Hambur
Africa	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Jura	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Aug. 4	New-York	Bremen
Canada	Aug. 8	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	Aug. 11	New-York	Southp'ton
Asia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Aug. 18	New-York	Southp'ton

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Bavaria	July 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Africa	July 7	Liverpool	New-York
Jura	July 10	Liverpool	New-York
Vigo	July 11	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	July 11	Southampt'n	New-York
North Briton	July 11	Liverpool	Quebec
Canada	July 14	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	July 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Bohemian	July 18	Liverpool	Quebec
Illinois	July 19	Southampt'n	New-York
Asia	July 21	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	July 24	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	July 25	Southampt'n	New-York
Europa	July 28	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	Aug. 1	Southampt'n	New-York
Persia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Aug. 4	Southampt'n	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Karnak	July 21	New-York	Havana
De Soto	July 27	New-York	Havana

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
North Star	July 21	New-York	Aspinwall

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 44 | Sun sets.... 7 27 | Moon sets.... 8 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 35 | Gov. Island. 9 24 | Hell Gate....10 46

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Devonshire, from London and Portsmouth—Miss Adelaide Bicknell, of New-York; Mrs. Rachel Domaille, Mrs. Elizabeth Armfield, Mrs. Henry Colston and infant, all of England.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 18.

Cleared.

Steamships James Adger, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co; Philadelphia, Baxter, Havana, D. B. Allen; Chesapeake, Brown, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Etna, Anderson, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Alleganian, Barstow, Panama, Nesmith & Sons; Volga, Holm, Boston, ——.

Barks J. B. Johnson, Blake, Searsport, Peck & Church; M. R. Barney, Luther, Marseilles, I. B. Gager; E. Foster, Foster, Marseilles, Moore & Henry.

Brigs J. W. Drisko, Drisko, Newburyport, Simpson & Mayhew; J. Davis, Staples, Boston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Ina, Lancey, Barbados, Brett, Son & Co.; Standard, Card, St. John, D. R. De Wolff; Victory, English, Picton, McCall & Frith.

Schooners Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Pocahontas, Nickerson, Turk's Island, Post & Small; Tweed, Clear, Harbor Island, ——, G. J. Miller, Johnson, Harbor Island, ——; Bradore, Frazer, Gibraltar, G. F. Bulley; L. A. Edwards, Smith, Fernandina, Dollner & Potter; R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Barnstable, Baker & Dayton; M. B. Davis, Johnson, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Napoleon, Simond, Charleston, ——; Plymouth Rock, Norris, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Alma, Curry, St. John, D. R. De Wolff.

Sloop Apollo, Freeman, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Novelty, Nicols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Josephine, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Devonshire, Anderson, London and Portsmouth June 15, with mdse. and 114 passengers to E. E. Morgan. July 14, lat 40 40, lon. 69 45, took pilot from boat Chas. H. Marshall, No. 3.

Ship Benjamin Morgan, Turner, New-London 2 ds., in ballast, to Bashford, Moulton & Co., to load for Cape of Good Hope.

Bark Isabel, (of Warren, R I, Chase, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Aaron L. Reid, (new,) Lunt, Boston 2 ds., in ballast, to W. H. Sellers. Will load for Galveston.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Drisko, Rondout, with coal for Newburyport.

Bark Ocean Home, Crockett, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig James Davis, Staples, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Brig W. H. Nichols, Leighton, Cherryfield 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Avondale, (of Tremont,) Dix, Humacoa, P. R., July 1, with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Lotus, (Br.,) Johnson Aquadilla, P. R., July 1; with sugar and molasses to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. T. Raymond, (of Norwich, Conn.,) Latham, Tonala, Mex., June 20, via Key West July 8, with mahogany to master.

Schr. James Henry, Grant, Frankfort 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. H. P. Stoney, Bergman, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Rarry, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Martha Moore, Bennett, Mobile 18 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Angeline, Howland, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Wyman, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. Van Zandt, Bridge, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. T. Martin, Chambers, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. D. C. Foster, Townsend, Virginia 4 ds., wood.
Schr. Ripple, Hadgdon, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Yankee Doodle, Avery, Virginia 3 ds., with coal.
Schr. Brazos, Mitchill, Portland 2 ds., with stone.
Schr. Hamilton, Ogden, Georgetown, D. C., ds., coal.
Schr. Rescue, Bacon, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.
Schr. Empire, Howell, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.
Schr. E. J. Raynor, Raynor, Baltimore 3 ds., coal.
Schr. Somerset, Lawson, Baltimore 3 ds., coal.
Schr. L. Reeves, Lyman, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Nile, Chambers, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Loper, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
Schr. C. R. Williams, Dewey, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
Schr. B. Cook, Decker, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Magillan, Inman, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
Schr. F. H. Abbott, Smith, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.
Schr. Eveline, Smith, Egg Harbor 3 ds., with coal.
Schr. Andromeda, Rowland, Bridgeport 2 ds., stone.

SAILED—Steamships Persia, (Br.,) Liverpool; Jas. Adger, Charleston.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Ship Aldanah, from Liverpool.
Ship Christiana, from London.
Ship Ashburton, from Antwerp.—(All by pilot-boat—)
Ship Adriondack, Taylor, from Liverpool.
Ship "S. D. Jones," from Liverpool.
Bark Geo. Bradford, from Shields.
Bark Jubilaum, from Bremen.—(All by pilot-boat Charles H. Marshall.)

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 18, sunset—Ship Webster, for Liverpool, passed out over the Bar at 9 A. M. No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind fresh S.; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, July 18, sunset—One bark in the offing, inward bound. Wind fresh S.; weather clear.

BOSTON, July 18—Arr. steamer Cambridge, Howes, from Philadelphia; schr. Acadienne, Saulnier, from St. Martin's.

Off Highland Light, ship Jno. S. Harris, from Chanceral.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Wide World, arr. yesterday from Wilmington, reports July 10, at 1 A. M., off Frying Pan Shoals, came in contact with an unknown brig, which carried away bowsprit, cut-water, figure-head, &c. Did not ascertain what damage the brig received.

The schr. Joseph Baker, previously reported in collision with steamer Empire State, (March 30,) and afterwards run ashore on Governor's Island, was, last evening, floated off and towed to Red Hook, Brooklyn.

The brig C. H. Kennedy, arr. yesterday, hails from Lubec, and consigned to Brett, Son & Co.

Spoken, &c.

July 13, off Nantucket Shoals, bark Leroy, from Boston for Savannah. Same time, bark Sheffield, from Boston for New-Orleans.—(By pilot-boat Chas. H. Marshall, No. 3.)

Foreign Ports.

At Tonala, Mex., June 20, brig Jachim, Farr, for New-York, ready.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—JULY 24, 1860, BEtween the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., on the premises, the property known as the Sweezey Place, comprising about eighty acres of land, an elegant and commodious house, with extensive out-buildings, all recently constructed in the best manner, situated in Morristown, N. J., on the Succasunna road, about four miles from the depôt. The country in the vicinity is of rare beauty and exceedingly salubrious, chills and fever being there unknown. The owner desires to sell to the purchaser at a fair valuation a large part of the furniture, of excellent construction, with which the house is abundantly provided. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of Col. S. F. HEADLEY, Morristown, N. J., or of ELLSWORTH ELIOT, No. 48 West 36th-st., New-York.